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PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 23, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NUMBER XLIV.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 20, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—There has been some progress to day in the *House*, in disposing of the private bills before it. A bill was reported from committee on Corporations, to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Fayette County. A bill to incorporate the borough of Frankfort Springs, in Beaver County, passed the House: also one to authorize the Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia to convey to the Catholic authority (Michael O'Connor) of Pittsburg certain Real Estate, in trust for the uses and purposes therein mentioned: also one to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill, at Bridsborough, in Berks county: also one relating to Pitt tp., Allegheny county. These, together with a few bills strictly of a private character, with the debate on Cooper's resolutions comprise all that has been done in the House.

On these resolutions, Mr. Dunlop of Erie made a short and very neat speech, embodying a large amount of statistical information, which I understand will be published. He was followed by Mr. Cummings, of Fayette, in a speech that *cannot* be reported: suffice it to say, that he talked on till a motion was made for a call of the House, (nearly all having left the hall,) when he gave way, to a motion made by Mr. Anderegg, to refer both the resolutions of Mr. Cooper and those of Mr. Brackenridge to the committee of Ways and Means; after some little scuffling on this, Mr. A. withdrew his resolution, and the resolutions of Mr. Cooper were postponed for the present, and the House went into the consideration of private bills.

In the Senate, Mr. Darsie presented the memorial of the citizens and Councils of Allegheny city, against the incorporation of the Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary in the city of Allegheny. In obedience to the resolution offered by Mr. Darsie, calling on the State Treasurer to know whether *any* and if so, *how much* money had been *paid out*, under the *General appropriation law of* 1843, and *for what purposes*, and *when*, and whether any had been paid out, not *specifically* appropriated by *that bill*, the State Treasurer sent in his answer to the Senate, to day, in which I understand he admits the payment of some hundreds of thousands, *not* specifically appropriated in the bill. The reading of this report of the Treasurer created a good deal of sensation in the Senate; and Mr. Darsie moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, which motion to refer, accompanied with a very energetic speech, in which he denounced the Treasurer for disobedience of express enactments, and gross violation of public duty. I applied, this evening, to the Clerk of the Senate, for a perusal of the Treasurer's reply, but was unable to obtain it, it having gone to the printers. When laid before the Senate, I will endeavor to send you a copy of it. The truth is, that so little attention has been paid, latterly, in this state, to the public treasure, or public morals, that *all* have rushed upon the treasure of the State with a "perfect looseness," and every one has done what seemed good to his own eyes.

Scarcely a redeeming trace can be found, for the last 5 or 6 years in the management of the fiscal affairs of this government. The "cohesive power of public plunder" has rendered the moral vision, of those to whom the treasure has been entrusted exceedingly obtuse. Thomas Weaver, the only responsible surety of Frederick Fritz, (against whom special prosecutions were, on motion of Mr. Darsie, ordered to be instituted,) died suddenly yesterday in Philadelphia of disease of the heart.—He was here last week, attending to this business, and had, as I learn to-day, offered to pay $20,000 in State stocks to be released. A little bit of a shilicla play came off in the rotunda to-day, between the private secretary of the Governor, (Mr. Stewart) and a Mr. Miles, which ended in the secretary being bound over to keep the peace. Z.

Cheering to the Country's friends.

The more intelligent and independent of the Locofoco press are still raising their notes of warning to the party, in relation to the destruction that certainly awaits it if VAN BUREN is nominated. This is cheering news to the friends of the country, as Mr. VAN BUREN will certainly be nominated, if he lives till May next, and the overthrow of so corrupt and venal a party as the Locofoco, will be a public blessing. The great mass of the rank and file of that party are doubtless honest and patriotic, but they have been led into the support of corrupt measures and dangerous schemes of their leaders, and it will be cause of true rejoicing when the power of the leaders is effectually broken.

Let the friends of Whig principles take courage by these disastrous circumstances among their political opponents. Now is the time to strike home, and completely and forever destroy their pernicious principles. We are united; they are broken and dissatisfied. Let us then embrace these favorable circumstances for establishing our principles on a firm basis, and then we can enjoy the pleasing reflection that we have done our duty, and been successful.

MR. AVERY.—Some fears were entertained yesterday that Mr. AVERY would decline a nomination to Congress. We are happy to say, that to day those fears are removed, and his numerous friends may urge his claims with full reliance upon his acceptance of the nomination.

THE TARIFF IN DANGER.—Every day adds to the accumulation of facts to prove that the Tariff is in danger, and that a deadly attack is to be made upon it in the House immediately by the Van Buren majority. An extract from a private letter, from Washington, published in the Advocate, states that fears are entertained that it will be *repealed*. We hope the writer is mistaken in his views, but there is enough reason to be alarmed, and every friend of the Tariff should arouse to the imminent danger of his dearest interests being sacrificed to secure the ascendency of the Van Buren Democracy.

COAL TRADE WITH PHILADELPHIA.—The intelligence communicated by our Harrisburgh correspondent yesterday is of considerable moment to this region. If the Canal Commissioners can be induced to place tolls on such a footing as will enable our carriers to supply Philadelphia with Bituminous coal, they will open up a new branch of business for us. Is it not of sufficient importance to attract some public attention, either by the Board of Trade, or otherwise. Mr. DARSIE is laboring for our interests there with a very commendable zeal, and should be supported in his efforts.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

This party held a Convention yesterday for Western Pennsylvania, which was very respectably attended. Dr. F. JULIUS LEMOYNE, of Washington was nominated for Governor, and an electoral ticket selected. WM. LARIMER, JR., of this city was nominated for Canal Commis. A convention was also, authorized to be held on the 6th of March to nominate a Congressman. The proceedings, we understand, were conducted with considerable harmony and enthusiasm.

FIREMEN'S RIOT AND FIGHT.

Last night about 8 o'clock, two companies, the Allegheny and Vigilant, returning from a fire in Allegheny came in contact at the corner of Fourth & Market sts., just under our office. How the quarrel commenced we are not informed, but we had a fair view of the whole riot by the light of the lamps.—The fight commenced between two members, and a general rush was made to the spot by the crowd.—From what we could see, one of the Vigilant men was knocked or pushed down and beaten and trampled in such a way we expected he would have been killed. How many were actually engaged in fighting we could not see, but the mass swayed to and fro like a drunken man.

Yells of encouragement resounded to the 'Allegheny,' and a dreadful contest ensued. We listened expecting to hear some one stabbed or shot, but happily no weapons were used. This is an infamous riot, and a disgrace to our firemen. We call upon the orderly members of these companies to expel the rioters forthwith, and purge their body from scoundrels who would bring the whole department into contempt. We know very well that a large portion of the Firemen as a body are good sober citizens, and deprecate as much as we do such occurrences: and we appeal to them not to allow their good reputation, and that of the department, to be thus treated. The Mayor was on the spot immediately, endeavoring to ascertain the originators of this fight.

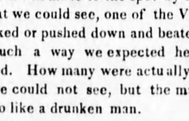
CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

In *Senate*, a number of Resolutions were offered including the following: by Mr. ARCHER of Va. (Chairman of the Committe on Foreign Relations) calling upon the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether the American flag has been used to promote the Slave trade. Also for any correspondence upon the subject between our Government and Portugal. The Resolution under the rule lies over for one day.

No other business was transacted of importance. The House did not sit.

ARRIVAL OF THE



Steam Ship HIBERNIA.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, having made her trip from Liverpool in 14¾ days. She brought out 41 passengers from Liverpool, left 5 at Halifax and took in 9

The accounts will be found of some interest. The Liverpool Cotton Market, was in a great state of animation, immense sales, 109,000 bales in the week ending the 3d, having been made at an advance of ¼ to ⅜d per lb., since the 26th ult. The sales of the five weeks ending the 4th were 355,000 bales, against 127,000 last season; and the extent to which speculation was carried may be inferred from a statement in Wilmer & Smith's European Times that one capitalist was in the market with 800,000 pounds to invest in the staple.

Business was brisk in the manufacturing districts. For particulars in reference to money, trade and commerce, we refer to our Commercial head.

Parliament was opened on the first by the Queen in person, with a speech, which was read, says the Times, with admirably clear, and distinct enunciation.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The absorbing topic of the day is the State trials, which are now taking place in Dublin. The preliminary steps have been marked by all the excitement and bad feeling towards the opposing parties, for which unhappy Ireland is distinguished. The striking off the special jury which is to try the issue, has ranged against the Goverment all the Roman Catholic party who were not previously Repealers. From some hundreds of names on the panel, forty-eight were drawn by ballot, the traversers possessing the same right as the Crown of peremptorily challenging twelve—twelve on each side.

It happened that out of the forty-eight drawn, eleven were Roman Catholics; these the Government challenged, and the whole were struck off, the representative of the traversers during this process, "there goes a Catholic! another Papist struck off!" &c. This affair has set the country in a blaze, so to speak, and unpopular as were the proceedings before. It has made worse. That proceeding, as may be imagined, gave great umbrage to the Repeal party, and the Government has been attacked with great bitterness for adopting a line of conduct which looks very like a foregoing conclusion to pack a jury to ensure a conviction. So great was the indignation experienced in Ireland at the striking off all the Roman Catholics from the jury list, that a requisition for calling an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was signed in three hours by sixty five barristers, only three of whom are Repealers. The three first names appended to the requisition were Richard Lalor Shiel, M. P.; Thos. Wyse, M. P.; and N. Ball, son of the Right Hon. Judge Ball. The briefs for the Crown Counsel (13 in number) are printed and partly lithographed, and each contains between 340 and 350 pages. The letter press printing alone in each brief occupies 170 pages. All persons concerned were called upon by the Crown to be present in Dublin by Sunday, the 14th, at the latest; and on Monday the battle of the lawyers began in good earnest.

Monday, the first day of the trials, was marked by more than the usual excitement in Dublin. The Lord Mayor's state carriage bore Mr. O'Connel to the Court, and was accompanied by a procession which formed at the learned gentleman's house, in Merion square. Arrived at the Court, the doors of which were besieged from an early hour, they were taken leave of by their admirers with hearty plaudits.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—First day, Jan. 16—Precisely at 10 o'clock, Chief Justice. Mr Justice Perrin, Mr. Justice Crampton, and Mr. Justice Perrin entered the Court and took their seats on the bench.

SEVENTEENTH DAY, Feb. 3.—The Court met at 10 o'clock, and after the names of the jury and traversers had been called over,

Mr. Whiteside resumed his speech on behalf of Mr. Duffy, and concluded at half past one.

Mr. M'Donagh then arose to address the Court on behalf of Mr. Barrett, and continued a very able speech up to 5 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

It is said that Mr. M'Donagh will not conclude before Saturday night, and Mr. O'Connell will commence his defence on Monday morning.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION—*Dublin*, January 22 The weekly meeting was held to day in Conciliation Hall, which was crowded to excess. The chair was occupied by W. S. O'Brien, Esq., P. M., whose reception was most enthusiastic. There were also present, M. O'Connel, Esq., M. P., and C. Powell, Esq., M. P., and, during the day, five of the "conspirators" namely Mr. D. O'Connell, Mr. J. O'Connell, Dr. Gray, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Ray, contrived to attend, notwithstanding the jealous and dignified watchfulness of the Attorney General. They were received with deafening applause.

From France the accounts are without interest. The chambers have been occupied in discussing the Address in answer to the King's speech. On the 29th, the Marquis La Rochejacquelin, the Duke de Valmy, and Messrs Berayer, De Larey, and Blin du Bourdon, Legitimist deputies, who repaired to London to pay homage to the Duke de Bordeaux, tendered their resignations to the Assembly in a letter, in which they protest against the last paragraph of the Address, which they pronounce an attempt against the independence and dignity of members of the Chambers.

Fidelity to God rewarded.

The Prince of Wales, upon visiting Ireland, so timed his voyage as to reach Dublin on a Saturday. His arrival was not unexpected to the populace, and every arrangement had been made for his proper reception in the capital of the Emerald Isle. If gratifying to the people, his *entree* was any thing but pleasant to the Church, the dignitaries of which were totally unprepared to preach before his Majesty on the following day. The Prince made known his intention of attending the services of the Lord Bishop, who politely returned for answer, "a sudden indisposition." Others, lower down in the Establishment, as readily, and it was thought as fearfully, declined the royal invitation. At last an humble curate tendered his services, which were graciously accepted. He took for his text, "Ye must be born again," &c. After an earnest statement of the reasons for the necessity of a new birth as insisted upon by our Saviour, he turned to the Prince, and with thrilling effect exclaimed, "And you, your Majesty, unless you become the willing subject of the Prince of Peace, *you* cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven"

With these words, the faithful servant of a heavenly King closed as effective a discourse as perhaps was ever heard. The Prince returned, without pageantry, from the chapel to his residence. The affair subsided, and nothing more was thought of Prince or curate, in this connexion, until a few years after, when the Bishop of Dublin died. The Prince, then King I believe, was interceded in behalf of an eminent divine, for the vacant Bishoprick.

"Tut, tut, tut?" said his Majesty, "where is that faithful curate that preached before me when I visited Ireland?"

"O, please your Majesty, he will not answer for so high a department in the Church."

"Tut, tut, he will answer! He shall answer! He is the only man among you all, that ever dared to look me in the face, and say, 'and you, your majesty, must likewise repent, or you cannot enter the kingdom of God.'"

A QUEER COW-HEEL.

There is an anecdote of Sancho Panza which very finely illustrates the marvellous difference between the professions of the Loco party and their performances.

Sancho and the Knight one day stopped at an inn about dinner time. 'Well, good man of the house,' says Sancho, 'what have you got to day.'

'Got!' replied the innkeeper with a big look—'every thing under the sun, the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, the fish of the sea, and the game of the forests. My house always has the best of every thing.

'Ah!' said Sancho, licking his chops, 'you are the man for my money. Give us a good fat turkey, roasted very nice, and a couple of pounds of sausages and the trimmings—I never eat much.'

'Turkey!' said the inn-keeper—'that's the very thing I have not got. But there is every thing else.'

'Well, then,' replied Sancho, 'roast us a couple of pullets—or say three, but be sure they are very tender.'

'Pullets!' replied the inn keeper, 'I had the prettiest lot of them yesterday you ever laid your eyes on. But just as they were going to roost, down came a monstrous hen hawk and whisked off every mother's chick.'

'What a diabolical snapdragon!' exclaimed Sancho. 'But I think I could do with a nice little roast pig, well stuffed.'

'Pig!' said the inn keeper—'O yes, I've plenty of pigs, but they have all got their tails greased, and there's no catching them.'

'Then I'll take some fried fish,' said Sancho.

'Fish,' said the innkeeper, 'its rather too late, for the ponds are all dried up and the fish have emigrated towards the coast. There is no fish within a hundred leagues.'

'Odd's fish!' exclaimed the impatient Sancho, 'tell me the name of something you have got.'

'Got—got,' said the innkeeper scratching his head, 'I've got————some excellent cow heel!'

'Just so with the Locofoco leaders; they promise the finest fare in the world, but give us the sorriest cow-heel that ever was hashed. They gave us Benton and Van Buren governments that were to restore the golden age, and lay us all in clover. And what did these governments turn out in the end? 'Excellent cow-heel.' Yes—a sort of cow heel that upset the national pail, and set the whole country a crying for spilt milk.'

They promised us 'a better currency,' 'Reform,' and no body knows how many other fine things, but they all turned out to be pigs with slippery tails that could not be caught.

They offered us a splendid bill of fare at the commencement. Nobody could count the pigs, pullets and turkeys that were to come out of the political pot. But when they had coddled their mess and served it up, what did we find in it? "Cow heel," for a thousand pounds. It would hardly go down with an onion.

They made prodigious promises about 'economy and retrenchment,' and to save appearances they actually did cut up the pay of some hard working servants of the people but took very tender care of their own pea-nut salaries. Your cow-heel politicians never "toe the mark."—*Ind Pal.*

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XLV.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb'y 21st, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—In the *House*, the business has been disposed of with some rapidity. The first business was a resolution to meet to-morrow in the capitol and hear read the farewell address of the Father of his Country, when the House will adjourn over till the following day. Mr. McCaslin offered a resolution that the Canal Commissioners report to this House the whole number of agents and officers now employed on the public works, or to be employed the ensuing year; and also whether the services of any can be dispensed with, or their salaries reduced; and also whether the revenue derived from the main line is equal to the interest of the investment upon it; and if not, the probable deficit; which was adopted. The Committee of Inland Navigation reported the bill, as committed, appropriating $60,000 for the repair of the public works for the opening of spring navigation, with one amendment On 2d reading, Mr. Long moved further to amend, by appropriating $2000, of the $60,000 for the repair of the descending navigation of the Franklin line. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 38 to 37.

Mr. Tustin (from committee on inland navigation) reported a bill for a permanent appropriation for the repairs of the public works. Mr. Trego, from the same committe, to whom was referred the petitions and memorials praying for an out let lock at Black's Eddy, made an able and elaborate report against the same; but like Amy Darden's horse, it will be heard from again. The committee of Ways and Means have made their report to day; or in other words, they have reported a bill to provide for and secure the public revenue, and preserve the public faith. The bill appears to be very lengthy. It was not read, but 1500 copies were ordered to be printed. It was made the order of the day for the 11th of March. The chairman of the committee informed the House that the *report* which accompanies, or ought to accompany, the bill would be laid before them in a day or two. There is a great anxiety to learn the contents of the bill, but that is not known to any except the members of the committee. Various conjectures are entertained in relation to its contents, and we shall most likely know to-morrow, when I will advise you of them.

My opinion is, that it provides for sale of public works, suspension of school appropriations for five years or more, tax on direct and collateral inheritances, and manufacture and use of ardent spirits; and a prospective tax, to be levied and paid in annual apportionments for a term of years, together with certain excise on articles of domestic use, which have never been as yet reached. However, this is all prophesy—conjecture merely. A bill involving incidentally, the establishment of school libraries came up to day and led to a lengthy debate, in which the school law, and its policy was pretty freely discussed. There is yet, great hostility to this measure in some parts of this State. Mr. Cooper's resolutions came up again in order, when Mr. Cummins of Fayette concluced his remarks. He was followed by Mr. Laurence in reply to Mr. McFadden's remarks on a former day: after he had concluded, the resolutions, on motion, were postponed for the present. The discussion begins to be tiresome. Z.

The Special Election.

The Governor has issued his writ ordering the Special Election for Congressman for this district to take place on FRIDAY, the 15th day of March next; and Shtriff TROVILLO has issued his proclamation to that effect.

A. W. LOOMIS, Esq.—This gentleman, so justly celebrated among the members of the Pittsburgh Bar, was attacked with appoplexy, on yesterday afternoon, while conducting a case in Court. Medical aid was promptly obtained, and though the sufferer was in a critical condition for some hours, we are glad to learn that he was considered, this morning, out of danger.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—It has been pretty nearly forgotten that we have a Canal Commissioner to elect next fall, in place of JESSE MILLER, whose term of office expires in one year. The Harrisburgh 4th of March Convention will doubtless attend to the nomination of an Antilocofoco candidate, as it will be very inconvenient to call a convention together for that purpose alone. The candidate will have to be taken from the eastern counties to give each part of the State a fair representation. We see the name of ANDREW MEHAFFEY, of Lancaster, spoken of as a proper person to be supported.

Loco Foco Convention.

The Loco Focos held their County Convention yesterday. The Delegates nominated to the Harrisburgh Convention are Chambers M'Kibben, H. S. Magraw, Thos. Donnelly, and Robert Woods from the city, and Wm. Kerr, from the county. The delegates were instructed to go for SHUNK for Governor.

The delegates were also instructed to support WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq., in the State Convention for Senatorial elector.

Several motions were made to instruct the delegates elected, who they should support in Convention for President of the U. States, and it was finally decided by the members of the Convention marking as follows:

Martin Van Buren,	38
Lewis Cass,	20
Richard M. Johnson,	10

The delegates were then instructed to go for Johnson for Vice President, and some other resolutions were passed, when the Convention adjourned.

Thomas Williams, Esq.

This gentleman has declined being considered a candidate for nomination to Congress before the County Convention. His letter of declination, is published in the Advocate of this morning. We take the following extract:

"When I retired from public life at the close of the session of the Legislature next following the great election of 1840, it was with the view of resuming the duties of my profession, and without any expectation—certainly with no desire—of appearing in the political arena again. Since that period, however, my health has been so precarious that any little ambition which I might once have been pardoned for feeling, has been long since overruled by the conviction that I am now totally inadequate to the labors of a political canvass, while my business relations at home have so multiplied that it would be impossible for me to withdraw myself upon so short a notice, without great inconvenience to others and much personal detriment to myself."

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1844.

In *Senate*, the session was devoted to the tariff subject. Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, defended the Tariff with great ability.

In the *House*, a memorial was read from citizens of Ohio asking Congress to provide a law by which the election of Electors for President and Vice President should take place upon one day in all the States of the Union. The memorial praying for this object was read in the House and seemed to excite some interest among the members, irrespective of party.

The subject was made the special order for that day two weeks.

The Rules and Orders came up, and Mr. Burt of S C proceeded in defence of Slavery, principally in answer to some remarks of Mr. Beardesley of N Y. Some sparring took place, between these gentlemen. Mr. Burt, in the language of Southern chivalry, told Mr. Beardesley, that "he (Burt) would be responsible elsewhere," for an offensive remark he made in reference to the New York gentleman. In other words, he would give Mr. Beardesley a chance of shooting him, providing he had also an opportunity of shooting Mr. Beardesley.

No other business of importance was transacted.

DENNY AND MARKLE.

The current in favor of these worthy sons of our beloved old Commonwealth, is setting stronger and stronger every day throughout the state. It has not only swept nearly every thing before it in the West, but it is pouring over the mountains, and rushing through the interior counties with almost irresistible effects. We have just received the People's Advocate of York, which has heretofore supported Mr. DENNY for Governor, but finding the people wanted him for a higher office, it has run up the MARKLE flag instead, and now goes for DENNY as the Pennnsylvania candidate for Vice President. The editor, speaking of Mr. DENNY for Vice President, says "we believe *now* as we did when we raised his name for Governor, that there is not another man in the State whose position, talents, integrity and availability place him so prominently before the public mind for that office. And so far as editorial remarks go to indicate the state of public feeling, there is no man in Pennsylvania who can compete with him for that post."

Among other reasons why Mr. DENNY should be nominated, the York editor offers the following cogent arguments:

"It ought and must be an eminent consideration with the Baltimore Convention not only to elect Mr. Clay, but to carry in with him every vote which can possibly be had, and every State that can be gained, in order to sustain the vitality of those great Whig Measures which at his accession he will introduce. To gain this end, that Conevention being composed of the first men of the country, will take into their estimate every possible element of the expected strife. This being the case, it is well that they should be reminded that there is in this State a party which but lately surrendered its distinct orgimization and is now active and prominent in the support of Mr. Clay. We mean the Antimasonic party, *which*, although some who are short sighted may not properly estimate, yet we aver, no prudent politician will overlook. For beside the thousands of individuals scattered all over the State who are imbued with those principles, though abstract in themselves, it must be recollected that Lancaster, Erie, Adams, Huntingdon, Allegheny, Somerset, Lebanon, Union, Butler, Mercer, Chester, Dauphin, Beaver, Indiana, and Washington, are so, distinctly, and gave General Harrison in 1840 a majority of more than 20,000 votes. Now, we ask, who would willingly jeorpardize, nay throw away those votes or any fraction of them. We suppose no man in possession of his rational faculties would do so. But in order to secure them it is necessary that we place on the ticket with Mr. Clay a man who can secure these votes, if Pennsylvania should be so fortunate as to receive the nomination."

For *Governor*, the York editor takes ground for Gen. MARKLE with all the ardor and enthusiasm his name is calculated to inspire, and which will conduce so much to his success if nominated. We take the following extract:

"The irritable state of feeling which the rivalry of Banks and Irvin is creating among their friends, throws a damper over those who are lookers-on, and they naturally turn aside to select a more available candidate and one who is capable and honest. The tide of popular feeling appears to be setting in for the Old Hero of Mississinewa, Joseph Markle, of Westmoreland, and every zephyr brings us fresh tidings of the rapid advances of "*the man who mortgaged his farm to enable him to convey his dragoons to the frontier to defend his country*," is making in the affections of the people; they speak, too, plain to us that HE it is the people want for Governor, and in obedience to the growing desire and rapid zeal of the people in the cause of the Old Soldier, we hoist the BANNER OF JOSEPH MARKLE, THE HERO OF MISSISSINEWA, *the companion in arms of the lamented* HARRISON, *and the brave and noble defender of the* STARS AND STRIPES, there to remain until the Convention of the 4th of March shall determine.

York and Adams.

The Antimasons and Whigs of these counties manifest great zeal and interest in the approaching contest. They are firmly united in their efforts and exertions, all other considerations but the maintenance of the real interests of the country, by the overthrow of Locofocoism, being lost sight of. A meeting of the conferees of these two counties has just been held to appoint a Presidential Elector, and a Delegate to the National Convention, DANIEL M. SMYSER of Adams, was appointed Elector, and WM. R. MORRIS, of York. Delegate. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Whigs and Antimasons of this Congressional District are now as ever, unanimously in favor of protecting American Industry against the injurious competition of foreign labor—of reducing the public burthens and redeeming the faith of the State by providing the means to pay her immense debt otherwise than by recourse to further taxation, and are therefore in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, by means of which more than half her debt would be at once extinguished.

Resolved, That in order that there may be no mistake or pretence of ignorance, as to the principles we aim to establish, we now unfurl our banner to the breeze and inscribe thereon, *Protection to American industry—Distribution of the Public Lands—Redemption of the State faith, and a reduction of State Burthens—a sound National currency—one Presidential term—an economical administration of the Government, and strict accountability on the part of public officers and agents*

HURRAH FOR GEN. MARKLE.

Rally men—rally—throughout the broad Keystone—
From the plough and the forge, from city and plain—
From the bench and the loom,—come rally as one,
You've hearts to be grateful, and rights to maintain;
We'll join altogether,
No matter what weather,
To bear upward and onward, our gallant hero;
Down then with Tyranny!
Up then with Liberty!—
And MARKLE, the BRAVEST, ho! iero!

MARKLE is going it with a perfect rush. His popularity appears almost unbounded. Our Washington friends have held a glorious meeting, and instructed their delegates to vote for MARKLE. Only *three* votes in the negative in a very large County Convention. The delegates are JOHN H EWING, Esq., WM. McDANIEL, Esq., and Capt. JAMES BRICE.

That sterling Antimasonic and Whig paper, the Norristown Free Press, although in favor of Hon. JOHN BANKS, as its first choice, comes out for MARKLE as its second, and expresses its opinion that MARKLE will be nominated. Speaking of the old hero, the editor says:

"He is a man of mind and nerve sufficient for the responsible station of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth—a station requiring, now more than ever, the utmost degree of firmness of purpose and indomitable moral courage—and he has, withal, all the elements of popularity. In that section of the State, where he is more immediately known, he is esteemed as one whose patriotism and moral worth, and undeviating devotion to the *public* good, form an admirable exception to the selfishness of the times. He would sweep the West like a whirlwind, and would scatter the routed forces of Locofocoism like chaff before the breeze."

MARKLE's prospects are truly bright. He has already *forty* votes certain in the Convention, and their number is daily increasing.

☞ The Pennsylvania Democrat, one of the most zealous Whig papers in the State, has declared for Gen. Markle for Governor. The editor in his last number, says: "We believe the question is settled—Gen Markle will be nominated—and that man must be gifted with incredulity who would doubt his election.—He will "go it with a rush."

The Tariff in the South.

Nothing has of late afforded us more pleasure than to observe the steady advance of tariff sentiments among the Whigs of the South. While the Locofocos, with CALHOUN at their head, have been uttering their anathemas against a protective Tariff, and while VAN BUREN, to conciliate the South has declared himself opposed to the Tariff, in its "principles and details," the Southern Whigs, by calm investigation, are becoming more and more convinced of the beneficial effects of a tariff to protect home industry. The correspondence below, between the Whigs of Charlotte county, Va., and Mr. CLAY, gives strong evidence of this fact. We only take an extract from the letter to Mr. CLAY, but we publish the whole of his answer. We request our readers to mark the increase of enlightening views on this subject among the Virginians, manifest in this extract. It gives cheering promise that the great Whig party will soon be entirely and cordially united on this subject. The letter is dated Jan. 1, 1844, and is an invitation to Mr. CLAY to visit them on his present journey.

"We were persuaded to think, and we believed, that a Protective Tariff by adding the whole amount of duty to the price of the imported article was a tax of peculiar inequality and oppression. But we are, at length, undeceived, and many of us begin to think that a tariff, *protective*, not prohibitory, since it enlarges the supply without increasing the demand, *must have the effect of lowering*, rather than raising prices. Some of us begin to believe that a greater diversity of pursuit, resulting in the permanent establishment of a home market, is imperiously called for, to arrest the downward progress of Eastern Virginia.—There is still a mass of prejudice existing on this subject, which might be dispelled by the far seeing sagacity of him, who has the glorious distinction of projecting, defending and sustaining the great scheme of American policy.

Hoping you may find it practicable to yield to the request and invitation herein presented, and tendering our best wishes for your continued good health, we subscribe ourselves, with high respebt and esteem,

CLEMENT CARRINGTON,
RICHARD W. GAINES,
HENRY CARRINGTON, } Committee

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY."

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

NEW ORLEANS, 23d Jan, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter addressed to me, in behalf of the Clay Club of Charlotte County, in Virginia, inviting me to deviate from the route by which I purpose to return home from North Carolina, so far as to visit Charlotte. I should be truly happy to accept it, if I could, and meet my fellow citizens of Charlotte; but, as you appear to have anticipated, I cannot, without violating a necessary restriction, to which I subjected myself, prior to my departure from my residence.

If I were to go off the line of my journey, I do not know where I might not be carried, by the kind of invitations of my friends, or the impulses of my own feelings. There would be no limits to my travels; and I should be embarrassed to decide where to commence, and where to terminate them. I could not visit every place; and it would be invidious to discriminate between various points, having equal claims to my attention, respect and gratitude. The rule, which I have adopted, limiting myself to the routes by which I shall proceed on my journey, is simple, and I hope, may be satisfactory.

It affords me very great pleasure, gentlemen, to learn that the people of Charlotte and its neighborhood, renouncing pre-conceived prejudices and antipathies, are candidly reviewing their former opinions adverse to *a protective tariff*, and that many of them are disposed now to believe that reasonable and moderate protection, short of prohibition, is beneficial to the consumer by augmenting the supply. The non existence of Manufactures in the United States would leave to foreign countries a monopoly, in the supply of American consumption. The prohibition of the fabrics of foreign countries would transfer that monopoly to the home manufacturer in the United States; but the monopoly would be modified and moderated, progressively, by competition arising at home. The true interests of the consumer are best promoted by a competition between the Foreign and the National supply. The inevitable tendency of that competition is to reduce prices, as all experience has demonstrated. A duty never augments the price, to the full extent of its amount, but in the case of an inadequate supply of the article, on which it is imposed, to the demand for that article.

But the reduction of prices is not the only, nor the greatest, advantage of the establishment of Manufactures in our country. They create an ability to puchase those cheaper articles, by the Home market which arises for the products of Agriculture and of labor.

All these truths are susceptible, I think, of the clearest illustration, but this is not a suitable occasion for more than briefly adverting to them.

I tender, gentlemen, my respectful acknowledgments for your friendly invitation, and assurances of the high respect and esteem of

Your friend and ob't servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Clement Carrington, Richard W. Gaines and Henry Carrington, &c. &c. &c.

THE TARIFF.

The Albany Evening Journal closes an article relative to the proposition of the Locofocos to *repeal* or *modify* the present Tariff as follows:

"Go ahead gentlemen. Lay your Vandal hands upon the Tariff if you dare! Try more "Experiments" if you are not satisfied with past experience. The country is just emerging from a long dark night of wrongs and oppression. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce are just raising their heads. Prosperity at last dawns upon us. Let the followers of Van Buren, in pursuance of his Anti-Tariff Letter, blast the interests and dash the hopes of the People, by striking a blow at the Tariff, and they will encounter a gale next fall, in comparison with which the storm of 1840 was a mere squall."

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 12th instant that a fire broke out the day before in the Orleans Cotton Press, which, before it could be extinguished, destroyed, 8,500 bales of Cotton, worth $340,000. The Bee says:

The damage done to the building could possibly be repaired for $25,000, and the engine and two screws for $10,000 more, making the total loss as far as could be estimated by a rough calculation $375,000, which we understand is fully covered by insurance—the cotton in this city, and the building in the offices in this city, in London and Paris. This building was considered the largest in the world. It fronts upon the Mississippi and on Roffignac and New Levee streets, and is 632 feet in front, by 308 in breadth. It was built by an incorporate company at a cost of $753,000, and is capable of storing thirty thousand bales of cotton, which amount, we understand, was yesterday morning under its roof. It has been for some years leased to Messrs. Freeland and Behan, at the rate of $25,000 per annum. One of the engines and two of the screws are uninjured, and can be immediately put into active operation.

Another paper states that ten thousand bales of Cotton were burnt, and that the whole loss will propably reach $600,000 or $700,000.

FIREMEN'S RIOTS.—The Chronicle states that several persons, engaged in the Firemen's riot on Thursday evening, have been arrested. We hope they will be expelled from the companies and severely punished.

The trial of the famous Mrs. GILMOUR, at Edinburgh, has resulted in her acquittal.

For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—In the proceedings of the County Convention which were published in the daily papers of this date, there is an error which requires correction. From the proceedings as published it would appear as though no instructions were given to the two Senatorial delegates for the District composed of the counties of Allegheny and Butler. The resolutions as passed unanimously are now before me, and are in the following words.

"*Resolved*, That we concur in the appointment of J. Gilmore, Esq., by Butler county, "as one of the Senatorial Delegates from this "District.

"*Resolved*, That the Senatorial Delegates "from this County and Butler, and our repre-"sentative delegates be and they are hereby "instructed to support the nomination of "GENERAL JOSEPH MARKLE of West-"moreland county, the Hero of Mississinewa "and Fort Meigs, the Statesman of the West, "and the honest man, he being our *first, our* "*last, and only choice*, and the only one that "can lead us to victory.

HARRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb 22d, 1844.

For the Gazette.

MR EDITOR.—When Sam Patch astonished the people by jumping off the Passaic falls, some 70 feet into the water below, he said he did it just to show that "some things could be done as well as others"—so, on every subject some things may be *thought*, and said as well as others: but every one's thoughts are not embodied and given out in words, or committed to paper. They die where they sprang up—possibly, some of them, if known, might be useful. Well then, by way of experiment, I will tell you what *I thought* the other day, after reading a statement of the importance of completing the Sandy and Beaver Canal, as a connecting link between the great west, and the *Pennsylvania works*—that perchance in a little while there might not *be* any *Pennsylvania works*. Who? simply because the state is not able to keep them up, and is too unwise to dispose of them to those who would. Does any one doubt either of these positions? Then, as to the first, let him inquire why she refused to rebuild or repair the Aqueduct at Pittsburgh? Was it inability, or was it not? that's the question: if it was, then let him inquire again how she is to do all the other ordinary, and *extraordinary repairs*, which so extensive a work will constantly require. Scarcely a season passes without one or more *extensive breaches*. Heretofore when disasters of the kind happened, the Canal Commissioners, Contractors, *Executive and all hands*, were willing to go ahead on the "*faith of the State.*" That time has gone by. Should a three or four hundred thousand dollar affair of the kind 'come off' next summer, I thought, what would become of the "*Pennsylvania works?*" The chain broke and nobody to mend it. Then I *thought*, why, don't they sell out, while they can; before the calamity comes? afterwards who will buy? "It is nought"—says the buyer, and that will be true. Then the whole debt, principal and interest, *must* be paid by taxation. But if one half, or one third of the amount can be liquidated by a sale, then, not to do it, *I thought* is

UNWISE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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Five lines or less, One year,		$6 00
" " "	Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 27, 1844

☞ NOTICE TO DEBTORS.—It is highly important that the accounts of CRAIG & GRANT, D.N. WHITE & CO., and WHITE & GRANT, should be settled without delay, as the former partners wish to realize their means to apply in other business. Some of these accounts have been standing for several years, and we hope all indebted for subscriptions or advertising will settle their accounts as soon as possible. Jan. 29, 1844

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XLVIII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 24, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The *Senate* have been hammering away to day on all kinds of matters, without producing much effect. A report made by Mr. Black in relation to that part of the Governor's Message connected with a protective tariff gave rise to some animated debate. But nothing of much consequence was transacted. They have a way, in that body, of laying a thing on the table, for postponing it, just when you have a right to expect decision. There is nothing wrong in it—it is only a way they have. I understand there are several matters before that body, that have been severly handled by the sledgehammer arguments of the "*refined wisdom*," that are now sleeping in quiet repose.

The *House*, was engaged to day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 P. M., in various duties, part of the time in disscussing the Beef bill, in which all the species of the butcher *genus*—from the butcher proper, to the broken down skinner, who deals in puppy pies and cat sausage—underwent dissection; all for the benefit of the poor, dear farmer who "eats his own hams, chickens and lamb." The bill, upon which this display was made, originated in the Senate, but was so amended in the House, and modified and transmogrified, that its own daddy would'nt know it, has at last passed. As near as I can find out, it provides that every body may sell good meats, and every body may buy if they have money. During its discussion the yeas and nays were called at least eight times, and the previous question four.

It is but justice, however, to say of Mr. Black's report, before alluded to, that it was able, and assumes what I deem the true policy of the General Government, that is, a revenue tariff, with the principle of discrimination in favor of domestic products. It takes strong ground against the system of *free trade*, or a prohibitory tariff, as alike tending to *total extinction* of revenue. It also opposes a horizontal or uniform ad valorem tariff, as destructive of the Coal and Iron interests of Pennsylvania. It maintains that the compromise act was a concession to public opinion, as well as an abandonment of the principle of the tariff act of 1828. The opinion is expressed, that there is no occasion to apprehend an abandonment of the tariff policy, and that if a modification of the present system is required, and takes place, the importance of the great interests of Pennsylvania will, of themselves, demand and receive a liberal protection. Mr. Stewart moved that 2000 copies in English, and 500 in German be printed. Mr. Hughes stated that the minority would submit a report on the same subject in a few days. Mr. Darsie moved to postpone the printing, so that both reports might go out together. On this an animated debate sprung up, partaking largely of a party character, when on motion of Mr. Stewart, the matter was postponed till Tuesday next. On motion of Mr Darsie, the Senate took up the consideration of the bill for removing the seat of Justice in Columbia county, which was discussed till the hour of adjournment. In the *House*, Mr. Brackenridge, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize aliens to sell and convey real Estate in this Commonwealth; also the same committee reported a bill for the relief of the bail of Robert Quay late a commissioner on the Cumberland road.

Mr. Dickey (from the Committee on Vice and Immorality) to whom was referred the numerous petitions and memorials for the repeal of the law of 1705, which prohibits the drinking and tippling in taverns on the Sabbath day, made an able and lengthy report, *against* the prayer of the petitioners. Mr. Hinchman (Committee on Corporations) reported a supplemental bill, to the act incorporating a company to build a road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh. Also the Senate bill, relating to the Monongahela and Coal Hill Turnpike Road, as committed, with a recommendation, that the same be negatived. The Committee on Claims reported against the claim of Josiah McCaskey and William Russell of Beaver county, for arresting a fugitive from justice. These comprise nearly all the business of both Houses this day. So you see, "another six days work is done." An attempt will be made to take up the revenue bill on Monday. Whatever amendments may ultimately be attached to that bill I cannot say, but it does seem to me, that taxation, and taxation alone, as is therein provided, cannot receive the approbation of the people. I have no doubt it will be amended in some way, so that the *interest* of the debt will not *only* be paid, but some provision made to sink the *principal*, as well as to carry on the government. Z.

JOHN P. BAILY, formerly of Chester county, was admitted, Feb. 26, to practice Law in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county on motion of Judge VAN AMRINGE.

☞ The Hon SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, at present a member of Congress from the State of New York, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate of New York as Judge of the Supreme Court in place of JUDGE COWEN, deceased. It is said that he will accept the appointment.

The Liberty Party and the Tariff.

We learn that at the Liberty Convention, on Friday last, some resolutions were offered by WM. E. AUSTIN, Esq, recognizing the "One term principle," the "curtailment of Executive patronage," and a "Protective Tariff." These very proper resolutions were opposed, among others by Dr. PETTIT and REESE C. FLEESON, the former a Broker on Wood street, and the latter editor of the Spirit of Liberty We have not learned the nature of the Doctor's argument, but no doubt it was as *logical* and *eloquent* as the Doctor's speeches usually are; but that of Mr FLEESON is worthy of attention as comprehending *benevolence* of the most extensive character indeed it is surprising how so large an idea found lodgment in so small a space. Mr. FLEESON opposed the tariff resolution because a protective tariff was contrary to the largest liberty, and to that vast benevolence which views all mankind as brethren. He said that a protective tariff here was injurious to the laborers of other countries, and was not consistent with that benevolence which should animate the breasts of true philanthropists. He went for *free trade* on our part, though Great Britain and other countries should shut their ports upon our productions, and refuse to take the proceeds of our labor in exchange for theirs. He would do right, though other nations did wrong.

Now here is philanthropy for you, with a vengeance—a charity which reverses the old adage, and in place of beginning at home begins *abroad*. Mr. FLEESON is so very benevolent *at a distance*, that he is willing our own manufacturers, and mechanics, and farmers, and laborers shall suffer, that the laborers of other countries may be fed and clothed In place of providing first for his own household, he provides for that of his neighbor three thousand miles off, and if there is any of his philanthropy left, after being so widely diffussed, his family and friends at home may have the benefit of it. By the way, it may be as well to remark, that we were informed that Mr. FLEESON stated to some one in the Convention that he was a convert to the free-trade doctrine of just two-days old when he made this famous speech

But, says the reader, what was done with these resolutions? Why, the mover, finding they were to be laid upon the table, *withdrew them!* What, says one, was this done in a Liberty Convention in Allegheny County?—*yes*, it is even so. It was done in a *Liberty Convention*, sitting in the Manufacturing city of Pittsburgh, and at the suggestion of Pittsburghers; at a time too, when, through the machinations of VAN BUREN and CALHOUN, our tariff is in imminent danger; and more than that, the benevolent editor of the Spirit of Liberty urges upon that party to send a large delegation to the Convention to nominate a Congressman, and gives as a reason for this, that attempts will be made to foist upon that party the tariff and other kindred questions, and he wishes to prevent this.

Extremes, it is said, meet. It is true in this instance. The ultra Antislavery party has here met the ultra proslavery party. JOHN C CALHOUN, and the ultra pro-slavery free-trade men of the South, can now take into their fraternal embraces GERRETT SMITH and the Liberty free trade party of the North: They are both in favor of destroying the prosperity of the *free labor* of the country!

It is but fair to state, that the resolutions were supported, at least the one on the Tariff, by the Rev EDWARD SMITH, and by the mover; and Dr ELDER, we learn, made a sort of "sorter and sorter not" speech, which might be interpreted very conveniently any way—a kind of *fence* concern.

It is well known that GERRETT SMITH, and other leaders of the Liberty party in New York, are free trade men, and their principal organ in that state is a bitter enemy of the Tariff, but we did not think such political heresies would be so openly avowed by the Liberty party in this county, at so early a day.

THE TARIFF IN DANGER.

From all quarters we have intelligence that the tariff is in danger—in immediate, pressing danger. The Committee of Ways and Means, in the Federal House of Representatives, it is daily expected will bring in a bill to have a maximum of 25 to 30 per cent, and to discriminate below that. Four out of nine of the Committee are Southern men, and strong Anti-tariff men, and WELLER of Ohio, and NORRIS, of New Hampshire, will join them in carrying out VAN BUREN'S measure for securing southern votes. The Locofoco majority in the House are ready for any measure which will brighten the prospects of their favorite candidate; and the Tariff, being a Whig measure, and passed by a Whig House, they will lay their vandal hands upon it, to propitiate the free trade portion of the community, north and south

A private letter published in the Advocate states that the elements of danger are gathering fast, and that we must not be surprised to hear of the appearance of some which were least expected. This letter is dated Feb. 22, and says:

"The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill of revision, the plan of which will be duties ranging from fifteen to thirty per ct. The principle of *discrimination* will be preserved, but that discrimination will look to revenue merely, not to protection. Thus if an article will pay more revenue by the assessment of a low than by a high duty, it will be laid accordingly."

These alarming circumstances should arouse the Antimasons and Whigs of this Congressional District to decided and earnest activity. It should bind them together in the most cordial unanimity to oppose this danger to our dearest interests. Having unexpectedly a Congressman to elect, we should use the occasion to speak in thunder tones to those who dare again attempt to hurl the country into distress and ruin, by repealing the tariff.

OHIO.

The Whigs of Ohio held a glorious State Convention in Columbus on the 21st and 22d instants The city was crowded with delegates. Every hotel, boarding house, &c., was full, and the city looked all day like a grand festival scene, as procession after procession filed along the streets to the sound of stirring music, with colors flying, and amid the shouts of Whig citizens who gave them a warm welcome.

THOS. CORWIN was appointed President of the Convention, and Vice Presidents were appointed from every Congressional District in the State. A nominating Committee of Seven from each Congressional district was appointed, who nominated MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland county, for Governor, and the Convention ratified the nomination by an unanimous vote. The Cincinnati Gazette says he is a tried and honest man, and will be the next Governor of Ohio. The Whigs of Ohio move together with remarkable unanimity, and are confident of success.

Public Works of Pennsylvania.

MR FARRELLY, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, has made a report in reference to the sale of the Public Works, a summary of which will be of interest to our readers.

The report opens by saying that the internal improvements of the state have increased the aggregate amount of her wealth beyond the cost of their construction; and that the annual saving to the people, by cheapening the cost of transportation, would more than pay the interest of our debt. The Committee are of opinion that nothing but absolute necessity could ever induce the people to consent to the sale of these works, and that temporary relief can offer little justification for the adoption of a measure which *may* operate to the permanent injury of our best interests The Committee admit that the Works could be managed more economically and to greater advantage by a Company, but declare that the state is also learning economy, and that when a government depends almost exclusively upon taxation for support, expenditures are scrutinized with more vigilance.

The report avers that the experience of the last two years has shown fully that the Main Line and Delaware Division, under prudent management, can yield a large revenue; but admits that it is questionable whether, even under the most favorable circumstances, the improvements will be as well managed as they might be. Political favoritism seems to preserve its deleterious influence. The removal of faithful and experienced officers for opinion's sake—always followed by bad results—may be expected so long as public opinion gives it countenance, or offices are considered as the mere spoils of party. The introduction of an inexperienced set of public agents, on so extensive a system of improvements, is better calculated to increase than reduce expenses. If these practices cannot be checked, a *sale may become the only remedy* to arrest the accummulation of the State debt.

The State Treasurer estimates the Revenue of the public works, for the ensuing year, at the sum of $553,000 over all expenses for salaries, contingencies and repairs. The committee think the estimate too low; they think the works would yield $600,000, equal to interest on $12,000,000 of state debt. But even admitting, that the works would only yield $500,000, the committee thinks the state would loose by selling the works for $12,000,000. The committee are of opinion, that, without making any visionary calculations, it is not unreasonable to put the average annual income, for the next twenty years, at not less than $1,000,000. The committee believe this to be a moderate estimate. In the hands of an enterprizing company, it would amount to a larger sum. $1,000,000 is equal to the interest on $20,000,000 of the State debt. Upon a careful consideration of the whole subject, the committee are of the opinion that no sale ought to be made at s less price than $20,000,000. The disposal of the main line, the report states, "for a lower sum, might be regarded, in justice, as a sacrifice of the property of the Commonwealth, without hardly offording any perceptible relief to the people, as the interest on the balance of State debt, together with the expenses of government, would have to be met by taxation. At $20,000,000, an annual saving of $500,000, for the present, would be effected, with a loss, prospectively, of a fund which would ultimately discharge the public debt. The inducement, even at this price, seems to be insufficient to justify the Legislature in vesting so large an amount of public property in a corporation, constituted, perhaps, with powers dangerous to the general welfare."

The report does not express any opinion as to whether the works can be sold, if a law was passed.

The report then proceeds to give some lengthy tables of the cost of the construction of the several divisions of the main line, with the expences and receipts up to Jan. 1842.—Two statements are made use of, one furnished by JOHN W. HAMMOND, an officer in the treasury department, and the other by the Auditor General. The excess of the receipts over expenditures, exclusive of the cost of construction, by Auditor General's report, is $963,670 67; by Mr. Hammond's statement it is $569,560 18. The report of the Auditor General extends to a period of fourteen months longer than that given by Mr. Hammond.

The report states that the whole receipts and expenditures of the main line may be summed up to December 1, 1843, as follows:

Receipts according to statement of Mr. Hammond, up to November 1, 1840		$5,313,263 24
Do. from November 1, 1840, to November 30, 1843, per report of Canal Commissioners,		2,576,346 96
		$7,889,610 20
Expenses to November, 1840,	$4,743,708 06	
Settled and paid from December 1, 1840 to November 30, 1843,	817,051 35	
North track,	87,866 12	
Debts settled by Domestic Creditor law, and check rolls,	199,560 42	
Motive power,	859,671 95	
		6,707,857 90
Excess of revenue over all expenses.		$1,171,752 32

According to the Auditor General's report, April 1, 1842, the recapitulation would be as follows:

Receipts to January 1, 1842,	$6,522,114 53
Receipts from January 1, 1842, to January, 1844, as per statement from State Treasurer,	1,560,714 40
Total receipts,	$8,082,828 93
Expenses to Jan. 1, 1842,	$5,558,473 86
" of 1842,	199,268 92
" of 1843	196,139 93
" of North track, settled after 1st Jan'y, 1842,	55,759 12
" Old debts	199,560 42
" Motive power	556,897 75
	6,769,198 70
Leaving	$1,313,630 23
Salaries of 1842-3, to be deducted	103,950 49
Excess of receipts over all expenses,	$1,209,679 74

The excess of receipts and expenditures for 1841, 1842, and 1843, of main line, exclusive of motive power, tolls and expenses, and payments made for debts contracted prior to Nov 1840, so far as they have been settled, appear as follows:

Tolls from Nov. 1, 1840, to Dec. 1, 1843, three years and one month,	$1,688,969 38
Repairs and salaries, per statement from Auditor General's office	508,040 25
Excess for three years,	$1,180,929 13

This sum is nearly equivalent to 3 per cent annually on the cost of construction.

The profits of the main line, for the year 1843, as reported by the Canal Commissioners, have been—

On the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad	$202,966 65
Eastern and Juniata division	135,699 89
Portage railroad	32,130 99
Western division'	70,859 97

The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad has yielded a revenue of about five per cent on cost of construction. The whole line, three per cent.

In reference to the Delaware division the committee submit a general statement of cost of construction and receipts and expenses of Delaware Division, to December 1, 1843, as follows—

DELAWARE DIVISION.

Construction.	Exp sub. to completion.	Receipts From Nov. 1839 to 1840.
$1,374,774 41	$638,831 11	$586,515 01
	From Nov 1840, to Dec 1843	
	$288,671 95	$264,977 95
$1,374,774 42	$927,503 06	$851,492 94

Of the expenditures, on this division, since December 1, 1840, $148,051 41, were on account of injury from the high freshet in Jan. 1841, and a portion were for old debts.

The profits on this division, for 1843, were $69,711 49—equal to 5 per cent on cost of construction. It is believed that this canal can be sold to advantage.

The report, in conclusion, says, that it is not the province of the Committee to suggest measures to raise money to pay the interest on the state debt, but hope a patriotic effort will be made by the Legislature for that purpose, and offer a resolution requesting to be discharged from the consideration of the project to sell the public works.

DREADFUL CALAMITY IN CONNECTICUT—The Hartford Courant chronicles a shocking catastrophe which occurred at Bethany, Ct. on Tuesday night. The House of Dr. Spencer of that town, took fire about midnight from a wooden vessel in which ashes had been deposited, and the flames had made great progress before it was discovered, but the doctor succeeded in getting out his wife and three children Two children, however, still remained in the burning building, and he returned to their rescue; but before he could get out, the floor fell, and he and his children perished together!

THE GAINES CASE.—A decision was made a few days ago in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the case in which Gen Gaines and his wife were plaintiffs, and the executors of Daniel Clarke, of New Orleans, defendants. A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that the points on which the defendants appealed, have been decided against them. One of the points has been decided absolutely, and the two other points, with a qualification that requires the cause to go again before the circuit Court, but which will not probably affect the result. This decision makes the General and his lady the lord and mistresss of an immense property; some say fifteen millions of dollars.—*Baltimore American.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 1844.

The Senate was not in session to day, having adjourned over from Friday to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met as usual, and after prayer, the journal of yesterday was read.

REPORT ON THE RULES.

Mr. Belser, of Alabama, was desirous of offering a resolution, but the chair stated that the order of the day had been called up, and he could not be indulged, unless the gentleman entitled to the floor would give way.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, declined to give way to Mr. B. Mr. D. then moved to strike out certain portions of the rules, embracing the abolition (or 21st) rule, and offered an amendment which was read. The amendment embraced a rule of same the purport as the former abolition rule, and was understood only to vary from it in phraseology. He then remarked, that for the purpose of having his amendment printed and put in possession of members before it was considered, he would move to postpone the subject until Tuesday next He made some remarks in support of this motion.

Mr. Adams opposed the motion and made some remarks.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, was opposed to a postponement, and said he intended to move the previous question, but before he did so he would make a few remarks. He then gave his reasons for opposing a postponement, and said he desired immediate action, for the reason that as long as the subject was unsettled excitement would continue, and the designs of the abolitionists would be promoted.

He intended to vote against the rule, not because he was an abolitionist, or because he favored this cause, but for the very opposite reason. He believed that the exclusion of these petitions was the very best means of strengthening the abolitionists and furthering their purposes. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr Holmes addressed the House and was entering upon the merits of the general, subject, when he was called to order by the Speaker, who informed him that the general subject could not be discussed under a motion to postpone.

The morning hour having now expired.

Mr. Steenrod, of Va moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of enabling the House to proceed with the consideration of the subject of the rules.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, called for the ayes and nays and they were ordered. The decision was in the affirmative—ayes 142, nays 36, two thirds having voted aye.

A motion was made that there be a call of the House which was adopted. The Clerk then proceeded to call the vote, when 190 members answered to their names.

The proceedings on the call were then suspended and the doors were opened.

Mr. Steenrod of Va. moved to lay the Report and amendments on the table, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote being taken the decision was in the negative, Ayes 82, nays 112.

Mr. C. Johnson offered a resolution adopting the rules of the last House of Congress as the rules of the present, except the 21st (now the 25th) rule, and in lieu of that rule, the resolution proposes to receive abolition petitions, but to lay them on the table without debate.

The previous question was then called, but there was no second.

The motion of Mr. Dromgoole, to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday next, then came up, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The result was, ayes 88, nays 102. So the subject was not postponed.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to strike out the whole of the amendment of Mr. Dromgoole, and substitute his resolution as an amendment to Mr D's amendment.

Mr. Dromgoole's amendment was read and Mr. C Johnson temporarily withdrawing his amendment, Mr D. moved that his amendment be printed.

A discussion sprung up on this motion between Messrs. Adams, Dromgoole and Chapman.

Mr. C. Johnson moved the previous question on the motion to print. It was sustained, and the motion to print was adopted. The House then adjourned.

"He Was a Free-Mason."

A fine stout lad of 16 or 17 years, was sawing wood in my yard. I had determined to speak to him concerning his soul, and his kind serious honest Scotch face gave more than usual interest to the incident.

'Have you a hope in Christ?'

'No. I don't know as I have. I go to meeting when I can.'

'What meetings do you attend?'

'Why, the Catholic sometimes, the Methodist, Baptist, and any that come handy.'

'Are your parents pious?'

'Mother is a member of the Methodist church, but father is dead?'

'Was he a Christian?'

'I—don't—know exactly.' Then, as if recollecting himself, he somewhat briskly added, 'He was a free-mason!'

'And that,' I replied, you think about the same thing as a Christian?'

'Yes Sir.'

'Did the free-masons bury your father?'

'No. He died away from where he joined them. I believe he joined them when he was in Texas.'

The conversation gave rise in my mind to the following reflections.

1. "Where there is no vision the people perish." Could there be a more striking commentary on the degradation of the gospel of Jesus Christ among us than in the fact that in this poor lad's mind, whose stock of ideas is made up of road side impressions, Free-Masonry is about as good a Savour as Christ Jesus? The body of his father was not buried by them, yet he hoped his soul was saved by his connection with the Lodge.

He had probably seen a Lodge of Masons about a grave, with a professed minister of Christ at their head: perhaps had read the impious promises in their books, of admission for the faithful members to the "Lodge above" "Who is on the Lord's side?"—*Watchman of the Valley.*

PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 28, 1844.

"We regretted to see in yesterday's Gazette a statement of alleged occurrences in the late Liberty Convention, which are apocryphal in the extreme. The editor of the Gazette was not present at the Convention, knows nothing of the stories he relates, and has been imposed on by some unscrupulous person, who seeks to aid his party at the expense of truth. The real facts of the case, and we vouch for the truth of them, as we were an eye witness, were as follows:

On the second day of the Convention, Mr. Austin introduced resolutions in favor of a Tariff, the One Term principle, and against the encroachments of Executive power. These resolutions were taken up on the evening of the second day, after nearly all the delegates had returned home. Mr. Fleeson and Dr. Pettit made speeches against a tariff. Dr. Elder spoke in favor of a Tariff, and was followed by Rev. E. Smith, who made a great Tariff speech.

So far as the meeting *could* give any indication of its feelings on this subject, it testified by its frequent applause of Mr. Smith's speech and other tokens, that it would pass the resolutions, almost unanimously. Had Mr Smith thought proper to press the resolutions, they would have been adopted, with but few dissenting voices. But he thought it would be unfair to those delegates who had gone home, to pass resolutions in their name, without their knowledge. And as a County Convention of the party would assemble shortly, who could, and would pass these resolutions, he moved to lay them on the table, giving notice that they would be brought up in the County Convention. This motion was adopted. So far from the resolutions being withdrawn by the mover, the reverse was the fact. And any one who was there could tell that the ideas of *free trade* advanced by two or three speakers, met with no approbation. The editor of the Gazette has misstated a fact when he says that the mover withdrew the resolutions, and he misinterprets the feelings of the Convention when he attributes to all its members sentiments held but by a few. We think Mr. White has generosity enough to correct these errors.

In volunteering these statements, we do so merely for the purpose of correcting erroneous impressions, and because we were an eye and ear witness, not because we wish to take any part in the fray."

We publish the above from the Sun entire, for the very reason that our object is to get at the truth, and nothing but the truth, in relation to the matter. We deemed the occurrences which took place of sufficient importance to this *tariff community* to be noticed, as many persons may misapprehend the scope and design of *some* of the leaders of the Liberty party. Mr. RUSSELL ERRETT, who is editor of the Sun, now stands at the head of the Executive Committee of the Liberty party, and his statements therefore have a sort of official sanction; but nevertheless we shall take the liberty of making a few observations on his statement. Mr. ERRETT is quite mistaken when he asserts we have been imposed upon by some "unscrupulous person, who seeks to aid his (our) party at the expense of *truth*." So far from this being the case, the character of our informant for veracity, is unimpeached and unimpeachable; and he is an old and fast friend of the Liberty party, and was active in its cause long before Mr ERRETT beecame a convert to Antislavery principles. And, after all, we cannot see that Mr ERRETT has found any error in our statement, with the simple exception that the resolutions were "laid upon the table" instead of being withdrawn. On further inquiry, we find the tariff resolution *was* laid on the table, but another resolution, offered by the same person, against secret oath-bound societies was withdrawn. This doubtless led our informant into an error: though we cannot see any great difference it makes to the main point at issue.

That the editor of the Spirit of Liberty and Dr. PETTIT made Anti-tariff speeches, Mr ERRETT admits. As to Dr. ELDER, Mr. ERRETT says he "spoke in favor of a tariff,"—a tame phrase by the way. Our informant, who heard every word of it, insists it was a milk and water concern, and that it left the gentleman on the fence, but as he is a warm tariff man, his feeling may have led him astray. It may be the Doctor "spoke in favor of a tariff," but did he zealously and warmly advocate it, as he is accustomed to do whatever he undertakes?

Mr. ERRETT says the "*free-trade*" ideas advanced by two or three speakers—we understand there were *four* of them—met with no approbation. Was not the Chairman of the meeting in favor of free-trade?—and had not several delegates gone home, who were also said to be in favor of free-trade?

Mr. ERRETT *regrets* we should notice these occurrences. Why regret it? Ought not the truth to be known upon the subject? Is the tariff so small a matter to the people of Pennsylvania, that an attack made upon it, in a County Convention of a party which asks the support of the public, is not to be noticed?—and especially when that attack is made by prominent members and leaders of the party, one of them the editor of its newspaper? Our object was to let the people know the truth, that they might judge in the premises, as it is a matter which nearly concerns them.

MOSES HAMPTON, Esq., requests us to state that he is not a candidate for nomination to Congress before the Antimasonic and Whig Convention. His many business engagements, and the ill health of his family, will not permit him to leave home, if nominated and elected.

THE MASONIC ORGAN.—The Pittsburgh Morning Post is instituted the organ of the Lodge, in this city, and this morning inserts a call for a Lodge meeting immediately under its editorial head. This paper has of late made a great many appeals to the Antimasons of this county, to unite their political fortunes with the Locofoco party, of which the Post is the chief exponant, and they may now see the sort of company that paper wishes them to keep. The Post, by its own voluntary act, has constituted itself the Masonic organ of this city, and we shall hereafter so consider it and call it.

CLAY AND DENNY.

Extract of a letter dated *Fallston*, Beaver County, Feb. 26, 1844.

"DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the citizens of New Brighton, on Saturday night last, we passed resolutions associating the names of H. CLAY and H. DENNY together. Indeed we formed a club to enter the campaign with Henry Clay, as our candidate for President, and Harmar Denny as our candidate for Vice President, subject of course to the decision of the National Convention.

Very truly, yours, &c."

CONNECTICUT.

On the 22nd instant, the Whigs of Connecticut held a very large and enthusiastic Convention in Hartford. The number of delegates were estimated at *ten thousand!* The Courant says, nothing has ever been seen in that city to compare with the processions which came into Hartford on Thursday and the day before, to attend the Convention. Banners, borne on high by good and true hearted Whigs, which told the purpose and the determination with which they had come,—banners gaily and beautifully trimmed, on which were inscribed, in various ways, the principles which govern the Whigs in the present contest.—Nearly all these mottoes contained the prominent sentiment now ruling in the Whig party, —the doctrines of protection to AMERICAN LABOR. "Protection," "Clay and the Tariff," "Clay and Baldwin," "Our Fathers left us free; our Rulers shall not enslave us," and so on in a variety of ways which time will fail us to enumerate. There were a multitude of these banners, and the skill and beauty with which they were executed showed that *Fair hands* had wrought them, for *Harder* hands to defend. On one banner, from Winsdor, was written a sentiment which seems to be pretty universal in the State just now.—"THE STUBBLE LAND AGAIN ON FIRE." From present appearances, we think it can be burned over again. With the banners floating and the music accompanying some of the delegations, it was a scene to awaken anew the enthusiasm of every true Whig heart.

GOV. MOOREHEAD, of Kentucky, with other distinguished citizens were present, and soul-thrilling speeches were made, banners presented, songs sung, pledges made, and the young Whigs of Connecticut fully organized for battle against the evils and corruptions of Van Buren Locofocoism, and free-trade heresies.

The resolutions are of the most patriotic and energetic character. We take two of them to show the spirit with which the Whigs of old Connecticut are animated.

1. Resolved, That we regard as first in importance to the welfare of our State and Nation, a firm adherence to the protective system, as embodied in the present tariff—a measure of Relief which was carried by the ceaseless and untiring exertions of the Whigs in the last Congress, against every effort on the part of Locofocoism to ensure its defeat, and in spite of the most discouraging opposition on the part of the Executive branch of the Government.

2. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support and maintain the present Tariff, against the assaults of its enemies open or disguised, believing that by its benign influence, it has already restored confidence and prosperity to a suffering country—harmonized Labor and Capital, and given profitable employment to both—encouraged agriculture by increasing the demand for staple productions, and diffused the richest blessings far and wide throughout the nation.

The Voice of Beaver County.

By an extra from the Beaver Argus, we learn that the Democratic Whigs of Beaver held a county meeting at the Court House in Beaver, on Thursday the 22d day of February, 1844, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to be held at Harrisburgh on the 4th day of March next, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for Governor. The Hon. THOMAS HENRY was called to the Chair, and THOMAS CAIRNS, ROBERT M'FERRAN, Esq., JOHN COLLINS, and ROBERT TOWNSEND, were appointed Vice Presidents; and *Adam Bausman* and *John S Darragh*, Secretaries.

WM. STEWART, Esq, was appointed Senatorial Delegate, and JOHN ALLISON and THOS. NICHOLSON, county delegates to the 4th of March Convention. Among the excellent resolutions passed, we select the following, which show the voice of the Whigs of Beaver:

Resolved, That all experience teaches the necessity of a Tariff for the Protection of American Labor—for the prosperity and stability of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Manufacturing interests of the country;—that we take the issue tendered by the candid of our opponents, of *Protection* against *Free trade* —of HENRY CLAY and American interests, against Martin Van Buren and British interests; and appeal to the Ballot Box with an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the People.

Resolved, That the unequivocal declaration of Mr. Van Buren against the *principle* and *details* of Protection, in his letter to Virginia, precludes the possibility of his support by the honest and considerate friends of the Tariff, and that we invite all true Pennsylvanians to rally with us under the standard of HENRY CLAY and PROTECTION under which we shall achieve a victory not less brilliant, but more enduring than that of 1840.

Resolved, That the late glorious and unparalled victory in Maryland, in which the gallant Whigs carried every Congressional district in the State, is cheering evidence of the energy and patriotism of the People;—that we hail this as the first of a series of victories of 1844, which will result in the planting the democratic Whig Banner in triumph at the capitol.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania has a right to expect that from amongst her numerous patriotic and distinguished citizens, one will be selected for the office of Vice President,—but we claim it not as a bribe to secure the vote of our State, but as a boon to which we are justly entitled—and that with it or without it we can give a decisive and triumphant majority for the Whig nominees of the State and National Conventions.

Resolved, That the present lamentable condition of Pennsylvania—with a debt of $42,000,000 hanging over us—increased $17,000,000 by the party now in power in the last five years—with the People burdened with taxation while the public creditors seek in vain for their interest,—demands our serious consideration: That the 1st duty of the people is to rebuke most emphatically those who have been faithless to the interests and honor of the Commonwealth; to drive them out from power and possession of the Government, and place in their stead men whose honesty, intelligence and patriotism, guarantees their devotion to the public interest.

Resolved, That to avert the disgrace of *Repudiation*, and to relieve the People of an onerous burden of taxation, as now proposed by the Locofoco leaders, we claim for Pennsylvania her rightful share of the Public Lands: that distribution of the proceeds of their sales is demanded by every consideration of public policy and justice; and that the party or set of men who oppose this only effectual measure of relief, are false and faithless to popular rights and popular interests.

Resolved, That in General JOSEPH MARKLE we have a man whose patriotism has been tried in the darkest day in the history of our country; that while in 1812, Mr. Van Buren and his peace party friends were denouncing the war as 'disastrous and impolitic,' Markle nobly pledged his fortune and his life for his country, rallying at his own expense a noble band under the Flag of Liberty, sharing with the lamented Hero and Patriot HARRISON the perils and the glory of the North Western Campaign That in the language of his neighbors, he is "a patriot and an ardent friend of freedom, a practical Farmer, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, of pure and unsullied worth and sterling integrity, gifted with a strong and manly intellect, improved by reading and intercourse with his fellow men," that such a man is well worthy to be the Whig Standard Bearer in the old Keystone; and with him as our candidate a great and glorious victory awaits us in October, and that our Delegates to the 4th of March Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to use all honorable endeavors to procure his nomination.

Resolved, That our delegates to Harrisburgh be instructed to support Benjamin Weaver, of Allegheny for Canal Commissioner.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.

The Cinninnati Herald of the 4th inst. says the Steamboat Scioto Valley, which a few days since was laid up for the purpose of being painted and repaired, took fire yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and was burnt to the water's edge. When the fire was first discovered she was cut loose from her moorings and floated to the opposite side of the river.

We are happy to learn that there was no lading on board, and that the loss is simply that of the boat, which might be valued at $7000 or $8000. She was owned by Capt. Jas. Davis of Portsmouth, and was commanded by Capt. Haggerty. We did not learn how the fire originated.

FATHER MATHEW.—The New York Evening Post says: "We learn that a correspondence has recently taken place between Father Mathew and Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of this city, owners of a London as well as Liverpool line of packet ships, in relation to his contemplated visit to this city. They offered him a free passage in any one of their ships to America, which he has accepted, and has signified his intention to make the voyage in June.'

CONVICTION OF ADOLPH.—C. H Adolph, the husband of a fortune teller, who has been figuring in several of our cities, has been tried and found guilty at Boston, of assaulting and attempting to carry away a beautiful and virtuous girl, eighteen years old, named Amanda H Gammons, for the purpose of seduction. It appeared on the trial that she lived in Charles street, and a short time since went with her sister to the house of the fortune-teller to have her fortune told. Here she was seen by Adolph, who, struck with her beauty and artless appearance, resolved to accomplished her ruin, and laid his plans accordingly, to decoy her from home, induce her to enter a carriage with him, and carry her off to a place where he could accomplish his base purposes. By means of a female agent he succeeded in inducing her to leave her house and go to Beacon street, where he was waiting with a vehicle. But she was providentially rescued from the grasp of the seducer, and saved from a horrible fate.

THE CASE OF JOHN L. BROWN. The meeting on Tuesday evening, at Temperance Hall, to take into consideration the case of John L. Brown, condemned in South Carolina to be hung for aiding a female slave to escape from her master, was very well attended. Mr Wm. Larimer, Jr., in the chair.

The committee appointed at a former meeting reported very strongly against the proceedings of the Judge and Jury in this case, giving a great many reasons why they objected to the hanging of Mr. Brown for a crime so insignificant, and why they, as Pennsylvanians, thought proper to declare their sentiments on the subject, without fear or favor.

The resolutions were the occasion of a very animated and protracted debate, which finally was put a stop to, by a motion to postpone the consideration of the subject for the present, and request the chairman of the committee to correspond with the members of Congress relative to the matter, and if possible, by this means, influence the Executive of the State of South Carolina to pardon Mr. Brown. The meeting then adjourned.—*Chronicle.*

INQUIRER OFFICE, NANTUCKET, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Heart-rending Occurrence—the Asylum for the Poor Burned to the Ground!—Ten of the Inmates Consumed in the Flames!!

It is our painful duty to record one of the most distressing occurrences that ever took place upon the Island of Nantucket, and we sincerely pray that we may never be called upon again to note one attended with like consequences.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Asylum for the Poor, some three miles from town, and in the course of two hours the building was burned to the ground. So rapidly did the fire spread, that those in the house were unable to save any of their effects—and awful to relate, ten of the inmates were BURNED TO DEATH. One of those burned, Lydia Bowen, had carried her child to a place of safety, and returned to try to save something

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY FOR 1843.

The Auditors elected to audit and adjust and settle the Public Accounts of the County of Allegheny from the first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Three, until the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, having examined the same, respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the following statement and report, viz:

S. R. JOHNSTON, Esq., TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1843,		$2796 96
Receipts from Collectors, viz:		
FIRST WARD, Pittsburgh City.		
Chas. Craig, 1842 in full	$1462 99	
" " 1843	3610 00	
		5072 99
SECOND WARD.		
John McKee, 1842 in full	1397 70	
" " 1843	2196 00	
		3593 70
THIRD WARD.		
W M Marshall, 1842 in full	344 62½	
Thos Fairman, 1843	2444 00	
		2788 62½
FOURTH WARD.		
J Vandivender, 1842 in full	6195 36½	
" " 1843	1035 00	
		7230 36½
FIFTH WARD.		
Jas Dalzell, 1842 in full	1566 67	
" " 1843	665 00	
		2231 67
FIRST WARD, Allegheny City.		
S. B. Smith, 1842 in full	1320 36	
Wm A Irvin, 1843	300 00	
		1620 36
SECOND WARD.		
W McHenry, 1842		927 50
THIRD WARD.		
Wm Benson, 1842 in full	1151 81	
" " 1843	220 00	
		1371 81
FOURTH WARD.		
N. Campbell, 1842		1391 90
PITT TOWNSHIP.		
Asa Bougher, 1840	75 00	
J. Gilmore, 1842	685 00	
John Beatty, 1843	1611 00	
		2371 00
PEEBLES TOWNSHIP.		
Jos. Little, 1841 in full,	64 17	
Jas Mitchell, 1842 "	1006 52	
" 1843	592 00	
		1662 69
WILKINS TOWNSHIP.		
Jno. Horner, 1841	66 00	
R. Donaldson, 1842	159 50	
		225 50
PLUM TOWNSHIP.		
Geo. Rose, 2 1842 in full,	490 35	
R. Carothers, 1843	440 00	
		930 35
VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.		
Jas. Penny, 1842 in full,	145 17	
Z. Patterson, 1843	285 50	
		430 67
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.		
M. Shields, 1841	308 00	
H. Westbay, 1842	1248 00	
R. Little, 1843	293 00	
		1849 00
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.		
W. J. Miller, 1840 in full,	23 46	
J. McRoberts, 1841	145 00	
Jno. Payne, 1842	512 00	
J. Simmons, 1843	232 56	
		913 02
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.		
J. Adams, 1841	215 37	
S. Conner, 1842 in full,	555 17	
A. Holland, 1843	570 00	
		1340 54
LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.		
D. Buchanan, 1841	223 48	
W. Perkins, 1842 in full,	693 56	
H. Ingram, 1843	1687 00	
		2604 04
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.		
J M K Snodgrass, 1841	47 45	
S. Hamilton, 1842 in full,	1136 69	
W. McRoberts, 1843	486 00	
		1670 14
ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.		
Jona. Phillips, 1841	253 00	
James C Richey, 1842	502 50	
Alexander Speer, 1843	582 00	
		1337 50
FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.		
James Vincent, 1840	119 00	
W. G. Hoffman, 1842 in full,	222 25	
Thos McClean, 1843	518 00	
		859 25
FINDLAY TOWNSHIP.		
G T Hice, 1842 in full,	318 85	
G T Hice, 1843 "	609 30	
		928 15
MOON TOWNSHIP.		
W McKindlay, 1842	236 18	
J McFadden, 1843	60 00	
		296 18
OHIO TOWNSHIP.		
J Duff, 1842 in full,	246 65	
T Pinkerton, 1843	382 75	
		629 40
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.		
G Neely, 1843 in full,		262 19
RESERVE TOWNSHIP.		
J Woods, 1841	70 00	
J McIntyre, 1842	853 00	
A S Ledoo, 1843	261 00	
		1184 00
ROSS TOWNSHIP.		
Eras. Cooper, 1841	46 00	
J M'Elhenny, 1842	71 00	
John Miller, 1843	265 00	
		382 00
PINE TOWNSHIP.		
G Greer, 1842 in full,	273 99	
J Willowby, 1843	409 00	
		682 99
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.		
W Duncan, 1837	27 00	
John Dickey, 1842	143 00	
J Fleming, 1843	158 00	
		328 00
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP.		
J A Miller, 1841 in full,	65 57	
J. L. Randolph, 1842 in full,	486 12½	
Daniel Howe, 1843,	176 00	
		727 69
INDIANA TOWNSHIP.		
P. A. Beham, 1839,	20 00	
G. Hassinger, 1843 in full,	693 19	
		713 19
BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH.		
John M'Kee, 1841,	196 00	
Samuel Hare, 1842,	359 00	
James Barr, 1843,	172 00	
		727 00
LAWRENCEVILLE BOROUGH.		
William Irwin, 1841,	43 30	
Wm D. Moore, 1842 in full,	144 99	
" " " 1843,	219 50	
		407 79
SHARPSBURGH BOROUGH.		
Philip Miller, 1843,		82 00
Daniel Shawhan, am't on acc't of his note given for balance of his duplicate for Borough of Birmingham for 1838,		11 25
RENT		
From United States for Court and Jury Rooms, balance of 1841,		1129 09
From do. for do. in full for 1842,		1700 00
COSTS		
In the case of the Com'th vs. Wm. Maiden,		15 40
FORFEITED RECOGNISANCE		
Of Samuel Ewing, bail of Ewing Turner.		50 00
TAXES		
For 1842, returned by Collectors as lost		13 86½
INTEREST		
R. S. Cassat on bond for purchase of old Jail Lots,		192 00
Wm. Robinson dec'd's estate, per Chas. S. Bradford, Esq., Adm'r.,		193 61
H. C. Bosler, for an old book case,		5 00
LOANS from Individuals,		1300 00
STRAY.		
J. Kiester on sale of a Stray Cow,		1 62½
James Herriot for old metal,		1 50
TAXES ON UNSEATED LANDS,		50
REDEMPTION MONEY,		117 43
		$57,301 43

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid, viz:		
Assessors their pay,		$1495 22½
AUDITORS of County.		
John Conner, Esq.,	$177 50	
Jacob Tomer, "	165 00	
John Magill, "	175 00	
		517 50
ALDERMAN and JUSTICES fees.		
Alex Hay, Esq., Mayor City of Pittsburgh,	954 06	
Wm. B. Foster, Esq., Mayor of Allegheny,	114 87½	
Alderman's fees,	216 19	
Justices' fees		108 16
		1393 28½
BRIDGES.		
Amount paid D. Williams and Co., for building bridges over Pine run and Peters creek,		1063 80
Am't paid O. S. Palmer, wood work of Pine run and Peters creek,		707 00
Am't paid James Stewart, building one over Wood's run,		484 00
Am't paid Valentine Short, repairs to bridge on Franklin road,		200,00
Am't paid Wm. Allston for plan and specification of bridge over Wood's run,		15 00
Am't paid James Bryson, repairs to abutment of Pine creek bridge,		4 00
Am't paid D. Hilands & Co., for building bridge over Pine creek		210 00
BOOKS AND RECORDS.		
Indexing docket of Mayor's Court,	11 37½	
Prothonotary's Office,	93 75	
Recorder's "	26 00	
Cl'k of Quarter Sessions,	31 13	
Seal press for Prothonotary's Office,	10 00	
		172 25½
Books and Stationery for Commissioner's Office,		135 65½
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.		
John Patterson Esq. bal. in full,	55 00	
John Morrison, Esq.	625 00	
John Johnston, "	747 00	
John Forsyth	507 00	
Jas. Cunningham, "	87 00	
		2021 00
CLERK TO COMMISSIONERS.		
J. Gormly, bal. of 1842,	25 00	
" " in full 1843,	600 00	
		625 00
Sundry persons for writing out duplicates of assessments and list of taxables,		127 90
COUNSEL TO COMMISSIONERS		
E Bradford Todd, Esq. 1 year's salary,		75 00
CONSTABLES FEES,		191 06
Contingent expenses,		62 67½
COURTS.		
Supreme Court expenses of, viz:		
Amount paid Crier and Tipstaves,		154 50
DISTRICT COURT.		
Amount paid G Kyler, crier,	200 00	
Do. do. Tipstaves,	548 00	
Do. do. Jurors,	5135 62½	
Do. do. board,	16 25	5899 87½
QUARTER SESSIONS and Pleas.		
Amount paid criers, E Troilo and others	180 00	
Do. do. Tipstaves,	568 00	
Do. do. Jurors,	4825 00	
Do. do. do. board,	24 87½	
Do. do. witness for Commonwealth,	1270 53½	
Do. do. Deputy Attorney General fees,	359 50	
Do. do. Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Thomas Farley, Esq.,	436 82½	
Do. do. do. do., T L McMillan, Esq.,	37 60½	
		7702 34
CORONER'S FEES.		
Amount paid John Chambers, et al.		293 35
DISCOUNT.		
Amount paid on currency,		442 37
ELECTION.		
Expenses of,		969 07
FURNITURE FOR COURT HOUSE.		
Amount paid McKerrahan & Co, for stoves,	65 43	
Do. do. Lewis Shaw, for stove-pipe,	43 87½	
Do. do. John McIlwaine, for Cabinet work	9 00	
Do. do. J H McClelland for stoves and stove-pipe in rotunda,	199 19	
Do. do. J McDonald for Cabinet work	11 00	
Do. do. Robert Fairman for Cabinet work,	10 00	
Do. do. W McClintock & Co. for carpeting,	109 94	
Do. do. E Edmunson for Upholstery,	9 69	
		458 12
HORSE STEALING.		
Amount paid for apprehending horse-thief, per Act of Assembly,		25 04
INTEREST ON LOANS.		
Amount paid Bk. of Pittsburgh,	51 19	
Do. do. individuals,	4558 61½	
		4609 80½
JAIL FEES and Prisoners' allowance.		
Amount paid B. Weaver, Sheriff, 1st quarter ending March 31,	353 47	
Do. do. do. do. 2d do. ending June 30,	408 38	
Do. do. do. 3d do. on account, ending Sept. 30,	200 00	
Do. do. J McKee, assistant jailer,	433 00	
Do. do. for clothing, bedding, &c., for prisoners,	271 22½	
Do. do. S Morrow for tinware, &c.,	14 00	
		1680 07½
PHYSICIAN AT JAIL.		
C L Armstrong, M. D. salary for 1842,	75 00	
Alex. Black, M. D. on account, for 1843,	75 00	
		150 00
FUEL AND LIGHT.		
For court house and Jail,		382 96½
PUBLIC PRINTING,		442 17½
PREMIUM		
On Fox Scalps,		129 50
POSTAGE,		2 26½
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Amount paid James M'Kown on account of plastering Court House,	1250 00	
Amount paid John Jack,	920 00	
Amount paid James Wiley, assignee, for Copper Work,	220 75	
Amount paid Bollmans & Garrison, iron railing in front of Jail,	283 05	
Amount paid Arbitrators, fees in the case of Anderson's Administrators *vs.* County,	6 00	
Amount paid Arbitrators, fees in the case of Wileys' assignees *vs.* County,	30 00	
Amount paid James Stewart for painting,	84 50	
		2794 30
ROADS,		
Amount paid Commissioners for laying out State road from Elizabeth to Brownsville, Allegheny County;		

(EXPENDITURES CONTINUED)

proportion of expense,	56 46	
Amount paid Wm. Allison as a Commissioner in laying out a State Road from Conoquenessing in Beaver county to Perrysville, in Allegheny county,	21 00	
Amount paid Robert M. Walker, chain bearer on same survey,	14 00	
		91 46
ROAD VIEWING,		
Amount paid road viewers and viewers of road damages,		445 00
ROAD DAMAGES,		
Am't paid R Liety,	$100 00	
" " And. Peirce,	40 00	
" " Harrison Hultz,	30 00	
" " Joseph Higby,	15 00	
" " Jacob Weller,	25 00	
		210 00
REPAIRS to Court House and Jail,		745 49
REDUCTION on Loans,		
Am't paid Bank of Pittsburgh,	2500 00	
Amount paid Coltart & Dilworth, on outstanding warrant,	14,000 00	
Am't paid individuals,	435 00	
Amount of County scrip cancelled,	820 00	
		17,755 00
REDEMPTION money on unseated land refunded,		108 66
SUPERINTENDENT of Court House.		
Am't paid John Barret, bal. of 1842	75 00	
Am't paid John Barret, balance of 1843	450 12½	
Am't paid R C Thompson	10 00	
		535 12½
TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS for laying out new township of Baldwin's viz:		
Am't paid Wm. Kerr, Esq	42 50	
" " Jas Scott, Esq	20 00	
" " Step Woods "	100 00	
" " H. Snee, chain bearer	24 60	
" " W H Whiteman chain bearer	24 00	
		210 50
TAXES and COSTS refunded,		90 69
TREASURER'S SALARY,		600 00
WATER TAX, City of Pittsburgh,		100 00
BALANCE IN TREASURY,		763 30½
		$57,301 43

B. WEAVER, Esq, Sheriff in account with Allegheny County, from the first day of January to the 16th of November, 1843, both days inclusive.

DR.			CR.		
To Cash for Jail fees and prisoners' allowance viz:			By Jail fees and prisoners' allowance, viz:		
Amount paid for quarter ending 31st March,	$353 47		" quarter end'g 31st March,	$353 59	
Am't paid for quarter ending 30th June,	408 38		" " " 30th June,	408 39	
Am't paid for quarter ending 30th Sept on acc't,	200 00		" " " 30th Sept.	539 48	
		961 85	" 47 days, viz: from 1st of Oct. to 16th Nov.,	242 79½	
					1544 23½
Am't Costs collected in the case of Com'th vs James Robinson,		103 56	" summoning 552 Jurors for District Court,	138 00	
Am't Verdict fee No. 4, July 1841,		4 00	" summoning 393 Jurors for Quarter Sessions,	98 25	
" " " " 86, April 1843,		4 00	" summoning 240 Jurors for Common Pleas,	60 00	
" " " " 105, Nov. 1838,		4 00			296 25
" 69 " in District Court,		276 00	" conveying 24 convicts to Western Penitentiary,		60 00
" 15 " in Common Pleas,		60 00	" conveying Elijah Stephens to House of Refuge, Philadelphia,		100 00
" Fines and verdicts in Court of Quarter Sessions, March Term,		155 06½	Fees in Criminal Cases, viz:		
" Fines and Verdicts in Court of Quarter Sessions, June Term,		102 06½	Court Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1842,	2 00	
" Fines and Verdicts in Court of Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term,		26 00	Court Quarter Sessions, March, Term 1843,	25 00	
" Balance due as per report of arbitrators,		560 08	Court Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1843,	31 50	
			Court Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1843,	27 00	
					85 50
			By costs in the case of B. Weaver, Esq., vs Allegheny County, viz:		
			" arbitrators for 7 days each,	21 00	
			" Robert Robb, Esq., writing report,	5 00	
			" James Herriot, his pay as a witness,	3 12½	
			" A. Sutton, Esq., his fees as Proth'y,	2 79	
			" George Riddle, his fees as Proth'y,	2 62½	
			" Attorneys fees,	6 00	
					40 53½
		$2256 61½			$2256 61½
" Balance,		$130 09	" Balance due Dec 31st, 1843,		130 09

ELIJAH TROVILLO, Esq, Sheriff in account with Allegheny County, from the 16th of November to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1843, both days inclusive.

DR.			CR.		
For fines and verdicts in Quarter Sessions,	$16 12½		By summoning 128 Jurors for Quarter Sessions,		$32 00
For 10 verdicts in District Court,	40 00		By summoning 96 " " District Court,		24 00
" 8 " " Common Pleas	32 00		By summoning 96 " " Common Pleas,		24 00
			*By balance due Dec. 31, 1843,		8 12½
		88 12½			$88 12½

*Paid into the Treasury during session of Auditors.

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT.

JOHN MORRISON, Esq. whose term expired on the 14th of October last served from the 1st day of January to the 13th day of April, 82 days at $2 50, $205 00
From 14th April to 14th Oct, 136 days at $1 50 204 00
Balance due him at last settlement, 235 00
$644 00
To cash paid him on acc't 625 00
By balance due him, $19 00

JOHN JOHNSTON. Esq. served from 1st of Jan, to 13th April, 85 days at $2 50, $212 50
From 14th April to 31st Dec. 189 days at $1 50 283 50
Balance due him at last settlement, 255 00
$751 00
To cash paid him on acc't 747 00
Balance due him, $4 00

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., served from 1st Jan, to 13th April, 84 days at $2 50, $210 00
From 14th April to 31st Dec, 199 days at $1 50, 298 50
Balance due him at last settlement, 70 00
$578 50
To cash paid him on acc't 507 00
By Balance, $71 50

JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., served from the 16th of October to the 31st of Dec, 58 days at $1 50 $87 00
To amount paid him in full 87 00

AMOUNT OF TAXES Assessed and Paid, Collectors' Fees, Lost Taxes and Balance due by Collectors for the year 1843.

Districts.		*Am't Assessed.*	*Collectors' Names.*	*Am't. Paid.*	*Commis'ns.*	*Exonera'ns.*	*Bal. Due*
1st Ward,	Pittsburgh	$5,008 33	Charles Craig,	$3,610 00			$1,398 33
2nd Ward,		3,319 03	*John M'Kee,	2,196 00			1,123 03
3rd Ward,		3,559 03	Thos. Fairman,	2,444 00			1,115 03
4th Ward,		4,294 07	John Vandivender,	1,035 00			3,259 07
5th Ward,		1,916 53	James Dalzell,	665 00			1,251 53
1st Ward,	Allegheny	1,666 77	Wm. A. Irvin,	300 00			1,366 77
2nd Ward,		811 27	Joseph Irwin,				811 27
3rd Ward,		969 02	William Benson,	220 00			749 02
4th Ward,		1,983 48	Wm. Davidson,				1,983 48
Pitt Township,		2,554 11	John Beatty,	1,611 00			943 11
Peebles	"	1,396 85	James Mitchell,	592 00			804 85
Wilkins	"	1,133 84	Benjamin Kelly				1,133 84
Plum	"	939 14	Robert Carothers,	440 00			499 14
Versailles	"	467 33	Z. Patterson,	285 50		19 21	162 62½
Elizabeth	"	1,572 29	Robert Little,	203 00			1,369 29
Jefferson	"	905 35	John Simmons,	232 56			672 79
Mifflin	"	715 99	Wm. McRoberts,	486 00			259 99
Up. St. Clair	"	1,350 34	Amos Holland,	570 00			780 34
L. St. Clair	"	1,931 07	Henry Ingram,	1,687 00			244 07
Robinson	"	974 40	Alexander Speer,	582 00			392 40
Fayette	"	1,363 70	*Thomas M'Clean,	518 00			850 70
Findlay	"	651 60	George T. Hice,	609 30	32 07	10 23	
Moon	"	531 50	Joseph McFadden,	60 00			471 50
Ohio	"	705 33	Thos. Pinkerton,	382 75			322 58
Franklin	"	280 90	George Neely,	262 19	13 80	4 91	
Reserve	"	1,032 17	Abraham Ledoo,	261 00			821 17
Ross	"	713 95	John Miller,	265 00			448 95
Pine	"	570 45	John Willouby,	409 00			161 45
West Deer	"	396 13	James Fleming,	158 00			238 13
East Deer	"	519 31	Daniel Howe,	176 00			343 31
Indiana	"	756 36	Geo. Hassinger,	693 19	36 48	26 71	
Sharpsburgh Bor'gh,		139 43	Philip Miller,	82 00			57 43
Lawrenceville	"	301 05	W. D. Moore,	219 50		9 24	72 31
Birmingham	"	842 44	James Barr,	172 00			670 44
		$46,358 63		$21,426 99	$82 35	$70 30	$24,778 99

Collectors marked thus (*) paid the balance due on their duplicates during the sitting of the Auditors.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS due the County of Allegheny on the 31st day of Dec. A. D., 1843.

Balance due from Collectors for 1843, as above,	$24,778 99	Lower St. Clair, for 1841, subject to interest,	375 21
Benjamin Weaver, Esq. Sheriff,	130 09	Jonathan Phillips, Collector of Robinson township for 1841, subject to interest,	357 11
James H. Neel, Collector of Mifflin for 1843 as per last report, subject to interest,	330 77	Joseph Livingston, Collector of Mifflin township for 1840, subject to interest,	306 21
William Drake, Collector of West Ward, City of Pittsburgh, for 1836, subject to interest,	435 68	James Vincent, Collector of Fayette township for 1840, subject to interest,	137 53
Joseph B. Miller, Collector of East Deer, for 1839, subject to interest,	160 40	Isaac Miller, Collector of Findlay township, for 1840, subject to interest,	179 30
Peter A. Beeham, Collector of Indiana, for 1839, subject to interest,	150 06	John McKee, Collector of Birmingham Borough, for 1841, subject to interest,	174 74
James Leslie, Collector of Deer township, for 1836, subject to interest,	56 30	William Irwin, Collector of Lawrenceville, for 1841, subject to interest,	218 93
Wm. Duncan, Collector of West Deer township, for 1837, subject to interest,	258 75½	John Horner, Collector of Wilkins township, for 1841, subject to interest,	683 17
Asa Bougher, Collector of Pitt township, for 1840, subject to interest,	1,757 44	Mathew Shields, Collector of Elizabeth township, for 1841, sub-	
David Buchanan, Collector of			

ject to interest, 658 60½
James M'Roberts, Collector of Jefferson township, 1841, subject to interest, 72 72
James M'K Snodgrass, Collector of Mifflin township, for 1841, subject to interest,
Johnston Adams, Collector of Upper St Clair township, for 1841, subject to interest, 573 16
James Woods, Collector of Reserve township, for 1841, subject to interest, 618 42
Erasmus Cooper, Collector of Ross township, for 1841, subject to interest, 282 91
*Wm M'Henry, Collector of 2d Ward Allegheny, for 1842, 419 73
Nelson Campbell, Collector of 4th Ward, Allegheny, 1842, 379 97
John Gillmore, Collector for Pitt township, 1842, 1246 39
*James Kelly, Collector for Wilkins township, 1842, 2490 74
Henry Westbay, Collector for Elizabeth township, 1842, 887 77
John Payne, Collector for Jefferson township, 1842, 790 99
James C Richey, Collector for Robison, 1842, 410 05
Wm McKindlay, Collector of Moon township for 1842, 187 41
James McIntyre, do Reserve do for 1842, 436 97
John McElheny, do Ross do for 1842, 613 94
John Dickey, do West Deer do for 1842, 417 92
Saml Hare, do Birmingham do for 1842, 118 73½
1842, 835 84
Daniel Shawhan balance on note, 34 94
G King's note subject to interest, 20 00
W Farley and D Foliarts' note subject to interest, 39 60
John D Mahon, Esq. his note for 10 00
Wm Lecky, Esq former Sheriff as per last report subject to interest 898 99
Wm Wallace his notes dated Jan 22, 1842, with interest from date 101 82
J Sharp, balance on his note, 4 92½
Edw Moore's note subject to interest 31 22
Wm Wilkins, Esq balance due on bond subject to interest, 521 30
P McKenna, balance on sale of old court house furniture 100 00
J Lowry's note for 47 52
J B Conner do 10 00
S Kingston, Esq for a Franklin stove 8 00
Forfeited Recognizances *6950 00
C Darragh, Esq amount of fine and costs received from Neal McElwaine, et al 112 00

* Of the amount of forfeited recognizances, as above stated, it is difficult to say what of them are available from the imperfect and loose manner in which they have been generally taken and returned, and in many instances persons who are irresponsible on the score of property have been taken as security upon them, thereby enabling criminals to escape from punishment and increasing the charges upon the county—there is certainly a defect here, which should be corrected *wherever* it may be, otherwise they are nothing more than nominal.

STATEMENT of DEBTS and CREDITS of the County of Allegheny, Dec. 31st, 1843.

DR.		CR.	
To James Ross, Esq., for Court House and Jail lot,	$20000 00	By balance in Treasury,	$763 30½
" James Ross, Esq., on permanent loan,	48000 00	" Am't outstanding as above,	50812 30
" David Shields, Esq., on permanent loan,	3000 00	" Public buildings including lot,	350,683 67
" J O Brien, Esq., on permanent loan,	1400 00	" Am't due from City of Pittsburgh for expense of extending city limits as per act of Assembly,	4785 86
" Sundry individuals on temporary loan,	6511 05	" R S Cassatt's bonds for purchase of old Jail lots, payable in 1845, with interest,	3200 00
" Coltart and Dilworth, balance on outstanding warrant,	10000 00		
" Outstanding warrants without interest,	159 55½		
" County Scrip,	27180 00		
" Amount undrawn by Commissioners,	94 00		
" Amount Balance,	293,900 53		
	$410,245 13½		$410,245 13½

*There is a County Deficit of $65,532 30, excluding the Cr. for Public Buildings.

Given under our hands and seals at the Auditor's Office in the City of Pittsburgh, this 29th day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JACOB TOMER,
JOHN MAGILL,
ROBERT DONALDSON, } Auditors.

Commissioners' Office, Allegheny County, Feb. 29, 1844

The foregoing is a correct Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Allegheny for the year 1843, also of the amount of County tax for each of the respective Wards, Boroughs and Townships within the county, at the rate per cent. of three mills on the dollar, on the assessed value of Real Estate, including personal taxes, together with a statement of the Debts and Credits of the County, as shown by the Books on the 31st day of December of the same year, in conformity with the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Witness our hands the day and year above written.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
JOHN FORSYTHE,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, } Commissioners.

Attest: James Gormly, Clerk. Feb. 29—w3t.

(American, Manufacturer, Aurora, and German paper. (Mr. Backofen's) copy weekly 1 time.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 29, 1843.

An Apology.—Our readers must bear with us to day. The lengthy advertisement of the Commissioners, together with the confusion consequent on some important changes we are making, which will be more fully made known to morrow, renders it impossible for us to make an interesting sheet to-day. As soon as all our contemplated arrangements are completed we trust to be able to render every satisfaction To morrow our paper will come out in an enlarged form.

☞The conjunction of several unavoidable difficulties will prevent attention to the market for a day or two. We shall get right again in a short time, and over the extra-press of business consequent on the enlargement of our paper.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

Number XLIX.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Feb'y 26, 1844.

Mr. White:—The business of the House was, to-day, a fair stereotype likeness of many that have preceded it. There *was* an *end, at last,* of the petitions presented, although it seemed at one time, as if there never would be. If the reporters would resolve themselves into a Committee of legislation, they would modify this "right of petition," or, in other words, this *wrong*, of incessant annoyance, by restricting it, within some common sense limits. The bill making special appropriation of $60,000 for the repairs of the public works, against the opening of the spring navigation, was returned from the Senate with the House amendment of $9200, to repair the Franklin line; stricken out. The bill was taken up, and on the question shall the House *insist?* a warm and spirited debate sprung up; in which Mr Speaker, Snowden, Shattuck, Hinchman and Brackenridge in the affirmative, and Cummins of Butler in the negative, participated; and the question, was determined in the affirmative by a vote of 46 to 21. Mr. Roumfort offered a resolution, that the State Treasurer communicate to this House the amount of taxes now due on the assessment lists of 1841, '42 and '43, from each county respectively, which was adopted. Mr. Hammet offered a resolution, that the Auditor General furnish the House with a copy of the report of the Inspector of Leather, (agreed to.) I suppose he wants to "tare his Jacket." Committee on Corporations reported a bill, requiring banks and other corporations to give notice of unclaimed dividends and balances in certain cases. Mr M'Caslin, chairman of the Committee on the Militia system, reported a bill to reduce the Militia system, and enforce the collection of Militia fines. The report was very able, pointing out the defects in the system, the difficulties under which it labors, and the means necessary to its renovation: 1500 copies were ordered to be printed. Tustin read in place a bill for the better protection of Journeymen Mechanics, engaged in the erection of buildings in Philadelphia.

Senate.—In the Senate very little has been disposed of. Babbitt called up the bill relative to the survey of a national road from the Cumberland road to Erie harbor. Mr Hill moved to amend the bill so as to bring the road west of the Cumberland Valley railroad, by way of the State Armory at Pittsburgh. He said the effect of laying the road west of Laurel Hill, would be to divert the trade of the interior of the State from Philadelphia to Maryland. Mr. McLaughlin was in favor of leaving the whole matter to Congress. The Bill was lost in Senate by a vote of 14 to 14, and the amendment with it. The bill to authorise James B. Irwin trustee, &c. to borrow money, passed on third reading. There is so much Governor fever here, that Legislative duties sit rather lightly on some members, and you need not calculate on much of interest until all the Governor makers and Governor mongers have left these halls. Boring, as it is termed here, is only another name for polite impudence, and the sooner the public indignation vetoes this species of ill-manners, the better it will be for all. No man can find leisure to be attentive to his own or his constituents affairs, so perfectly worried is he by toadies and suckers. The little "brief authority" some have in view, had better be exchanged for the plough-handle. These tell you they "want but little here below," and I am sure they'll not have that "little long." Keep away from these halls toadies, understrappers, and political beggars of all descriptions only one session, and let merit be bestowed where it of right belongs, and you will have other guess times than you now see.

Z.

P. S.—C. C. Burleigh delivers a lecture in the Representative Hall this evening, on the subject of Capital Punishment, but my engagements are such that I shall not be able to hear him.

The Clay Club in Cleveland held a meeting on the 24th. After organization, they resolved, 1st, To build a Club House, 2nd, To present the thanks of the Club to the gentlemen who tendered lots, 3d, To invite Ex-Governor Corwin, Hon. M. Bartley, Hon. David Spangler, and other prominent Whigs to attend the Convention to be held in that city, &c. They are going into the campaign with great vigor.

The Texas News. The National Intelligencer copies late news from Texas, and says: "An unaccountable delusion appears to exist in Texas, and to some extent also in the city of N. Orleans, respecting the prospect of an immediate annexation of Texas to the United States; and the most absurd stories on the subject are confidently published as news, both in Texas and at New Orleans: by whom devised, and for what purpose, whether of wanton mischief or interested speculation, it is difficult to imagine."

A CONSUL ABSCONDED.

We find the following not very flattering notice in the St. John's (N. F.) Journal, of Jan 4th.

"The American Vice Consul at this port has absconded it appears, having succeeded in making his way into the affections of some of our trusting folks, whom this defection leaves somewhat minus. He has gone to Pennsylvania, where this act of repudiation will entitle him to a brotherly reception. This will, perhaps, be a caution to people here, with whom unauthorized pretension has too often had a persuasive influence. The Editor of the Morning Post had the Seals of the Office handed over to him, pro tem."

Arrested on a Charge of Stealing.—Mr. R. W. Pooler, jr., one of Mr. May's seconds in the late duel near Georgetown, with the unfortunate young Cochrane, was arrested this morning, at Barnum's Hotel, where he had been sojourning for some days, by officers Hays Zell, and Ridgely, charged, on the oath of Mr. John S Lutz, who is also boarding at Barnum's, with stealing from him the sum of $200. The prisoner was conveyed to the office of Walton Gray, Esq, in Mercer street, and, after an investigation—Mr Z Barnum, Mr. Lutz, and Patrick Quinn, appearing as witnesses—was sent to jail to await trial before the Baltimore City Court, which is now in session. The witnesses, we understand, have already gone before the grand jury. The money, on search being made, is said to have been found in the prisoner's drawers. We forbear stating further particulars at present.

The same unfortunate young man mentioned above, got into a difficulty last night with a gentleman of this city, and inflicted upon him a severe blow on the head with a cane, or some other heavy instrument, producing a cut of some two or three inches in length, and deep enough almost to lay a finger in. For this offence, he was taken to the watch house, but was subsequently released on security.—*Balt. Patriot of Monday.*

H. CHILDS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ALBREE AND CHILDS,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS

PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 26, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XLVI.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 22, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The *House* met to-day in the Representatives Hall in conjunction with the Governor, Senate, and heads of departments, to hear read the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country—George' Washington; after hearing which both Houses adjourned till to-morrow.

I have been able to get a partial look at the proof sheet of the *bill* reported by the committee of Ways and Means yesterday. The first section provides, that *all real estate*, and all *personal estate*, all mortgages, and money owing by solvent debtors, (except notes or bills for goods sold and delivered,) all shares or stock in any bank or company incorporated by any law of this state, or of any other state, all public loans or stocks whatever, (except those issued by the state,) all household furniture, (including gold and silver plate,) all pleasure carriages of two and four wheels, gold and silver watches, all salaries and emoluments of office, all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations, (except farmers,) together with all other things now taxed by law, shall be taxed, for all state, county and township purposes.

The 2d section provides as to the payment of the taxes on stocks, &c., by the cashiers, &c., to the State Treasurer, and that the County Commissioners shall make returns to the State Treasurer of the amount of stock assessed, and to whom it belongs, and the amount at which it is assessed. The 3d section repeals the 16th section of the act to provide for the expenses of the government, passed 27th July 1843, and empowers the County Commissioners to add annually, at the period of making county rates and levies, as now fixed by the act of 11th June 1840, and 7th section of the act of 27th July, 1843, *one mill* upon every dollar of the valuation of real and personal estate now made taxable, and upon all made taxable by this act and not heretofore taxable, *three* mills on every dollar of the valuation thereof. The 4th section provides for the appointment of a board of seven Commissioners, who, with the State Treasurer, shall constitute a board of *Revenue Commissioners*, to meet annually at Harrisburgh on the 1st Monday in May, to discharge their duties. The 5th section provides, that the several *County Commissioners* shall, ten days before the meeting of the *Revenue Commissioners*, furnish State Treasurer with a statement under oath, with the aggregate, of all property liable to tax in their respective counties, distinguishing *real* from *personal*, and a refusal so to do is penal. The 6th section provides, that the Revenue Commissioners shall determine the valuation of property in the City and County of Philadelphia, and the several counties of the State, and having done so, shall make a record in duplicate, one copy to be left in State Treasurer's office, and one in the office of Auditor General.

The 7th section provides that, on the filing of said duplicate, the State Treasurer shall transmit to the Commissioners in each county a copy of the valuation, and to issue his precept for the assessment and collection of the State tax in their respective counties—and that whenever the revenue Commissioners shall find it necessary to increase the aggregate value of the assessable property in any county, to equalize taxation, the State Treasurer shall transmit to the Commissioners of each county the amount of such increased valuation. The 8th section provides, that the County Commissioners shall cause such taxes to be collected and paid, semi-annually, 15 days before the 15th of February and August in each year, and if not paid within ten days after that time, shall be charged against the county, on the books of the State Treasurer, carrying interest of 6 per cent, till paid; and no payment of any kind shall be made to or in behalf of said County, till such tax be paid. The 9th section provides, that if any county shall pay 30 days prior to the time above specified, such county shall be entitled to an abatement of 5 per cent, and that all unpaid taxes shall be a lien on the several estates on which they are assessed until fully paid and satisfied. The 10th section provides for the issuing of writs of mandamus to compel obedience by the several County Commissioners. The 11th section provides that the daily pay and mileage of the revenue Commissioners shall be the same as members of Assembly. The 12th section provides, that Chas. Brown, Fred. Fraily, Wm. L. Miller, (of Allegheny county) Geo. M. Holdenback, John G. Lowrey, James McSherry and Jno. S. Hiester be the 1*st board of Revenue Commissioners*—and that hereafter the said board shall be chosen by joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives in the manner now provided for the election of U. S. Senator, on the 1st Tuesday of February in each year. The 13th Section provides that the Revenue Commissioners shall keep a Journal and report to the Legislature annually within the first ten days of their session. The 14th section provides, that any person or body corporate, on delivery up of any evidence of debt held by them, shall receive certificates of stock, transferable on the books of the Auditor General, bearing an interest of ——— per cent per annum, redeemable 1st March, 1849; which certificates thus to be issued, shall not exceed: for certificates issued for the payment of the interest due on the public debt, now due and payable, and for appropriations and balance of appropriations unpaid 1st Dec. 1843, $120,000; for certificates of domestic creditors $206,000, and for balance of certain loans $118,000. The 15th Section provides that all direct inheritances, both real, personal, and mixed, if over the value of $500 shall be taxed $1 on every hundred, which shall remain a lien upon the same till paid. This is all I have seen of the bill, and embraces, I am told, *all its important provisions*. I shan't undertake to prophecy again, unless it be to demonstrate that mountains may sometimes labor and bring forth mice. Should there be any provision which has escaped a very hasty perusal, I will set it right in my next. But I am certain almost there is none. Z.

NUMBER XLVII.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 23, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—To-day we have had another petition day; about 400 of these missiles came flooding in upon the *House*, and although most of them have been referred to their appropriate committees, yet there they will be doomed to lie, among the rubbish and unfinished business, till another session, when the game will have to be played over again. The *Senate* passed, to day, a bill creating the borough of Manchester, in Allegheny county, into a separate election and school district. A bill has been before the Senate also to incorporate the Oregon fur Company, to be located in Philadelphia. A good deal of discussion was elicited on this bill, on the question of incorporating the individul liability principle in it, and up to the time of this writing no vote has been taken on it. In the House, after the petition season was over, the remainder of the session was occupied in discussing the bill providing for the sale of meats in the Philadelphia markets.

I have this moment learned that the Oregon Fur Company Bill has been postponed for the present. The bill in the Senate to authorize Jas. B. Irwin, trustee of Jno. D. Mahon and wife, to borrow money, was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

It seems that two of the richest men in Pittsburgh have made application to the legislature for authority to borrow money, and there are many poor disciples of griping poverty who would be glad to avail themselves of the *ready* in the same way; although it is questionable, how far her authority clothes an individual with *credit*, so long as he has none himself. There was a great supper last at Nagles' Hotel, to which the heroes of the "Buckshot War" were invited by hand bills, as well as all other "good men and true" of the democratic phalanx. The Whigs also celebrared at the Shakespear House, as you might easily perceive this morning, while the real "Buttenders" took a round at the *Exchange*.

The demonstrations on the part of the *Governor makers* are becoming somewhat interesting. Shunk appears to be making progress, while Muhlenberg's friends are not asleep. I am not aware of any decided movement among the Whigs; all that has transpired to meet the eye, is in the public journals. Perhaps they are "playing possum" a little, to try the knack of their adversaries at playing brag among themselves. Not being a political man, and having *never* voted with *either* party, of course, I cannot be presumed cognizant of political transactions, except so far as they are exposed to the view of all. I heard a gentleman of Allegheny county speaking with great disapprobation of some Pittsburgher, for attempting to prevent the choice of delegates to attend the 4th March Convention. He said it would *kill* him politically, and he was glad of it. He would be served as he ought to be. Z.

☞HARDWARE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. LOGAN & KENNEDY, in another column. MR. KENNEDY has lately returned from England, where he has been to make purchases, and Merchants and others will find their stock as full and cheap as at any establishment in the eastern cities. Being imported direct, they can sell their stock on as good terms as eastern importers. Merchants therefore who visit this city, to purchase our manufactures, will be able to fill their entire orders in Hardware, without going further.

TAXATION.—Our readers are referred to the letters of our Harrisburgh correspondent, for a summary of the new tax bill reported by the committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representative of Pa.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Feb 22.

In *Senate*, Mr. Merrick reported the Bill, referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads some days since, reducing the rates of Postage and changing the whole system of franking, postages, mail regulations, &c. The Bill is changed a little from the original Bill reported by Mr. Merrick, but not as affects the rates of postage or the franking privilege. It is proposed to reduce the rates of letter postage to five and ten cents, and to reduce the franking privilege by limiting the number of franks. The bill is ordered to be printed.

In the *House*, Messrs CAUSIN and BRENGLE, from Maryland, appeared and took their seats.

The Orders of the Day, the debate on the 21st Rule, came up, and Mr. DELLET of Alabama made a speech which was listened to with considerable interest. He replied to previous speeches of Mr. Hale, of N. H., Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, Mr. Breadsley, of N. Y., Mr. Hudson of Mass., and finally closed with Mr Adams, quoting from him some remarks in favor of the abolition of slavery, concluding with a prayer, that "in God's time it would come, and let it come."

Mr. Dellet asked Mr. Adams if he understood him.

Mr. A. nodded assent, and said with great earnestness, *let it come*.

Mr. Dellet—Yes, let it come. No matter what the consequences, let it come, said the gentleman. Let it come, though women and children should be slain—though blood should flow like water—though the Union should be destroyed—though the Government be broken up—no matter though five millions of the people of the South perish.

(Mr. Adams, in his seat)—"Five hundred millions. Yes, let it come."

The remark of Mr. A. here excited considerable sensation in the House, and Mr. Dellet proceeded. I am, said he, one of the few who in 1824 believed that it was better to have a Civilian elected to the highest office in the gift of the people than a military Chieftain. It was then I voted for the gentleman from Massachusetts. I cannot ask my country to forgive me for this offence, but I do ask pardon of my God for it.

Mr. D. closed with some comments upon New and Old England. They took in the Slave trade prior to 1808, and blamed Old England for having oppressed more people than this and all other countries together.

The Speaker then laid before the House a communication from the War Department, and several bills from the Senate were read a first and second time and referred.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr Henley of Indiana presented a joint resolution that the two Houses of Congress adjourn upon — day of May next.

Objections were made to its consideration.

Mr. Henley moved a suspension of the Rules, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Saunders said he would not consent to fix any day of adjournment until the Committee of Ways and Means reported what they intended doing upon the subject of the tariff. The Speaker said the poposition was not debateable, and declined to hear any suggestion upon the motion. The vote was then taken to suspend the Rules. Ayes 108, Noes 54.

The Speaker voted in the negative, which made the vote one less than two thirds, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Kennedy here introduced Dr. Preston, of Maryland, who was qualified and took his seat.

The House then went into consideration of the Pension Bill, after which it adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1844.

The *Senate* spent most of the day on a Resolution of Mr Atchison to suspend the 3d article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the joint occupation of the Oregon. No definite action was taken.

In the *House*, Mr. Adams, as soon as the Journal was read, desired to correct a material error in the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The vote upon the motion to suspend the Rules (in order to introduce a Resolution fixing upon a day in May for the adjournment of the two Houses) was found to be incorrectly recorded. The record was: Ayes 108, noes 54, (just two thirds.) The Speaker voted in the negative and changed the result, preventing the suspension of Rules which otherwise might have brought the Resolution before the House. It appeared, from the lynxeyed vigilance of Mr Adams, that Mr. Slidell, who voted in the affirmative, had his vote recorded in the negative.

Mr. Slidell so stated, and after some discussion between Messrs Rhett, Dromgoole, Adams and others, Mr. Slidell was permitted to change his vote. The effect was that the Rules were now suspended—the vote of yesterday operating upon the House—Ayes 109, noes 53. The Speaker not being able now to cast his vote.

Much excitement now took place, and the House became involved in points of order.—Finally Mr. Henley (with the consent of the House) withdrew his resolution and gave notice that he would offer it anew on Tuesday next.

The 21st Rule came up, and Mr. Rogers of New York made an able argument in defence of the right of petition.

Mr. Rogers then proceeded to give Southern testimony, both as to the power of Congress over Slavery and the immorality of holding slaves. The names of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Mason, were given in testimony of one or other of the propositions. Martin Van Buren's opinion was quoted also, and to the great amusement of many members and the infinite annoyance of others.

A plain question had been put to Mr. V B by certain gentlemen of North Carolina. The question was, "do you believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia?"

This, said Mr. Rogers, was a very plain question, and one would suppose that it would have exacted a very plain answer. But with the usual circumlocution of the gentleman questioned it took him a great while to answer. But when his answer was sifted, he had to maintain the power that Congress by the Constitution could abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. He admitted that he was against the expediency of the measure. But then he was in favor of the power. Martin never answered a question in his life in fewer words than he had this, which ran over three pages.

Mr. Rogers said that no Abolitionist asked Congress to abolish slavery in the States. No man was mad enough to suppose that Congress could interfere with the institutions of the States. Mr. R. was cut short in the midst of his speech and the floor was given to Mr Dromgoole of Va. The subject passed from the House for the day.

The House then went into Committee, J. R Ingersoll in the Chair, and devoted the remainder of the day to private business.

"Come let us reason together,"

This is the caption used by the Lancaster Union and Sentinel, in making some well-timed and forcible remarks in relation to the course proper to be pursued by those who have hitherto acted with the Antimasonic party, and who have been honestly laboring in that party for the promotion of its cherished principles. The occasion which called forth the remarks was a "card" inserted in one of the papers by WM. SHIRK declining to serve as a delegate to the Young Men's Convention at Baltimore. The editor publishes the "card," and reasons upon it for the purpose of showing the real position [which those Antimasons occupy who have hitherto supported Whig principles, but who now declare their determination to oppose the nominees of the Whig National Convention. The Sentinel says:

"But our object in referring to this card is simply to propose to our zealous Antimasonic friend, and all others, if there are any, who think, that to preserve their consistency and uphold Antimasonry, they must oppose Mr. Clay and every thing Whig, and, of course, work into the hands of Van Buren and Locofocoism, either directly or indirectly, a few simple, practical, questions.

Have you not, ever since you became an Antimason, been in favor of, and helped to sustain by your vote, your money and your influence, all the great measures for which the Whig party of the Union—at the head of which is Mr. Clay—are now contending; such, for instance as a Tariff that shall supply the wants of Government, and afford protection to every kind of American industry, a sound and uniform National Currency, a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Land Sales, the One Presidential Term principle, a strict accountability to the people of all Public Officers, and an economical and faithful administration of the affairs of Government, &c.

Is not Mr. Clay and the Whig party of the nation now contending for these great principles upon which you have said for fifteen years that you believe the welfare of the county mainly depends; and is not Mr. Van Buren, and the Locofoco party generally, violently opposed to all these cardinal principles, and *practically*, if not *professedly*, the most dangerous foe to Antimasonry in the Union?

Did you not vote for Mr. Wirt in 1832 in opposition to Gen Jackson, the Locofoco candidate, and for Gen. Harrison in 1836 and 1840, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, then as now the Locofoco candidate, and did you not so vote as much because Mr. Wirt and Gen. Harrison were the ardent friends of all the leading measures which the Whig party are now endeavoring to secure by the election of Mr. Clay, as because they were friendly to Antimasonry!

Do you believe that the salvation of the country depends *solely* on the single point which distinguishes the Antimason e party of this state from the Whig party of the nation, and from Mr. Clay, viz: Antimasonry; or, do you believe also, that to preserve our noble Institutions and protect the interests of the people, the constitution must remain inviolate, the industry of the country fostered by the General Government, a revenue to meet its wants raised from foreign importations, instead of by direct taxation, the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Land Sales, which are held in trust for the benefit of all the states, &c, &c.

If you believe this, as you cannot deny you do, unless you admit that questions of National and State policy have formed no part of the principles by which you have been governed in your last fifteen years of warfare against locofocoism, as well as against the lodge, do you not, in refusing to act with the Whig party and a vast majority of the Antimasonic party, even if you do not vote for Martin Van Buren, take a course which will lead directly to the overthrow of all these great principles!

But, suppose that for the sole purpose of preserving Antimasonry in its purity, you have contributed your mite, indirectly, perhaps, but quite as effectually as by a direct vote, to the election of Martin Van Buren, what have you gained, what has Antimasonry gained, what has the county gained? He is openly, avowedly, an enemy to all the other principles for which you have been fighting since '29, and is he even a friend to Antimasonry, or rather has he not shown, by his public conduct that he is also the enemy of *this* principle? What then, we ask again, have you, or the country, or Anrimasonry gained by his election?

And, finally, would not each be better subserved by the election of Mr. Clay, who has declared that he withdrew from the Lodge twenty years ago, and has not entered one since, and who also declares—and whose conduct in voting for Mr. Adams in opposition to Gen Jackson, proves, that he is no way influenced by any masonic obligations he may have ever taken, and that he entertains the highest opinion of the patriotism of the Antimasonic party, and the utmost respect for Antimasons? If this is the case, why cannot every Antimason consistently vote with the Whig party—indeed, does not their duty to Antimasonry require them so to vote, when the contest is between Clay and Van Buren?

Of course we do not entertain a fear of Van Buren's election, and if we ever had entertained such a fear, the glorious victory just achieved in Maryland, by which Locofocoism has been swept from the face of the state, would have dissipated it; but we propose these plain, common sense, general questions to all such Antimasons as conceive they cannot consistently join the majority of their Antimasonic friends through the state, and act with the Whig party in their efforts to rid the country of the rule of Locofocoism, in the hope that they will sit down and seriously ask *themselves* the question, "Am I pursuing a course consistent with my former acts and professions, and a course calculated to benefit or injure the country?"

Convention in the Bay State.

THE WHIG CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Boston, on Wednesday last. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, was selected as the President, with Messrs. D. L. Gibbens, of Boston, E. Bradury, of Newburyport, Jos. Tripp, of Fairhaven, and Nathan Dikeman, of Northampton, for Vice Presidents.

The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, and Geo. Hull, of Sandisfield, were appointed Delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, with Myron Lawrence, of Belchertown, and Benj. Ellis, of Carver, as substitutes.

From the resolutions, we select the following:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts are heart and hand with their Whig brethren throughout the Union, in their nomination of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency. Without eulogy and without words, he is the leader under whom they choose to march to victory.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will meet their brethren in the National Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next, for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President, and that they will support such nominations as that Convention shall make.

Resolved, That we deem it fit on this occasion to reaffirm our oft repeated declaration, that the project of annexing Texas to this Union, if it be any where entertained, is *dangerous* and *revolutionary*, that the power to do it is not in the Federal Government, and that such annexation would be a VIRTUAL DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The Convention was addressed by the Hon Leverett Saltonstall, Hon. Myron Lawrence, and Hon. J. P. T. Dumont of Maine. The glorious news from the Old Maryland line, the first broadside of 1844, was alluded to by all the Speakers, and met a cordial response.

The Jersey Blues.

The Whigs of New Jersey have held a rousing Convention, and fairly organized for the coming campaign. The correspondence of the N Y Tribune, says:

"The Vice Presidency was not mooted, the Convention deeming it proper to raise no feeling of rivalry among the honored names before the country. In conversation with many Delegates, I found ardent advocates for honest John Davis of Mass., Millard Fillmore of New York, and Harmar Denny of Penn—either of whom will be acceptable to the Whigs of New Jersey, and will onable us, under our "*great Captain*," to march to a certain and enduring victory"

SLAVES MANUMITTED.—The celebrated Dr BRISBANE, arrived in this city yesterday morning, with twenty seven colored persons, from South Carolina. They were formerly his slaves, and he had sold them for $12,000. He has now re purchased them, and their children, for the sum of $18,000, and intends to take them to Cincinnatti, and manumit them. Such benevolent and consientious regard to principle is worthy of all praise.

MR. DENNY.—A correspondent in the New York Tribune ably supports the nomination of Hon HARMAR DENNY for Vice-President. The editor of the Tribune is of course in favor of Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, of that state, a most excellent man by the way, but he acknowledges the worth and claims of Mr. DENNY.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contains an abstract of the annual report of the Common Schools of this State. It makes the whole number of School Districts in the State to be 1139. During the school year of 1843, out of 945 districts eight hundred and sixty-five have forwarded their annual reports.

In those thus reported, there were 6156 schools kept open, on an average, 5 months and 14½ days The whole number of male teachers 5264—female teachers 2330. Average salaries of male teachers per month, $17 54; females, $11 06. Number of male scholars, 161,161; female do 127,598 Average scholars to a school 45: cost of teaching each scholar per month, 43½ cents; or $1 21 per quarter. Amount of State appreprriation paid to the accepting Districts, $272,720. School Tax levied in the same districts, $419,920 Costs of instruction in the reported Districts, $446,307. The report states there has been a gain in every thing except teacher's wages.

LEAVE OF MR. FOX, AND PRESENTATION OF MR. PACKENHAM.—At one o'clock on Wednesday last, (says the Madisonian) the ceremony of taking official leave, on the part of Mr. Fox, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government at Washington, and of the presentation of the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD PACKENHAM, the new Envoy and Minister, took place in the President's reception room. The President was attended by the members of his Cabinet, and Sir RICHARD by the gentlemen attached to the Mission.

THE DENNISTON CASE.—SENTENCE.—On Saturday morning JAMES C. DENNISTON was sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the common jail, a fine of one hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution.

The sentence of JOHN DENNISTON was postponed until April, the bad state of his health rendering his removal to court highly dangerous.

ROBBERIES IN ALLEGHENY.—The Grocery Store of HUGH FLEMMING, near the Diamond, was robbed on Friday evening last. The villains entered through a back window in the second story, and succeeded in pocketing about $100.

On Saturday night Mr. FOWLER was robbed of a large sum of money.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND!

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c,

No. 129 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally; that they are are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb 26.—dtu&w3mos.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss

REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 24, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said County, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March next.

The Administration account of Robert S. Cassat, acting Executor of the estate of Col. James Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Wilson, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Wilson, late of Franklin township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Howell, Executor of the estate of Robert C. Howell, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Johnston, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Porter, late or Pitt township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Wylie, Executor of the estate of Sarah Montgomery, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Willock, Executor of the estate of Alexander Willock, Administrator of the estate of John Flinn, late of St. Clair township.

The Administration account of Dr. T. G. Stewart, Administrator of the estate of William B. Stewart, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Peck, Administrator of the estate of George Butler, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John McMasters, Jr., one of the Administrators of the estate of Joseph Haslett, late of Allegheny county, deceased.

The Administration account of James McGuire, Executor of the estate of Charles Bovard, late of Wilkins township, deceased.

The Administration account of John E. Parke and Robert M. Parke, Administrators of the estate of Alexander Young, late of Reserve township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Gormly, Administrator of the estate of Robert Smith, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Willam Miller, Administrator of the estate of Julius Nelthrop, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of William Hazlett, Executor of the estate of Joseph McCullough, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Susanna Hunker, Administratrix of the estate of John Hunker, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert E. Murdock and James Ewing, Executors of the Estate of Alexander Ewing, late of Robinson Township, deceased.

The Administration account of John W. Blair, Administrator of the estate of Oliver P. Blair, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Farmarie and John Farmarie, Administrators of the Estate of John Farmarie, deceased.

The Administration account of Fanny Fisk, one of the Administrators of the estate of Alba Fisk, late of Peebles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Fanny Fisk and David Fisk, Administrators of the estate of Alba Fisk, being the separate and individual account of Daniel Fisk, one of the Administrators of said estate.

The Administration account of H. W. Wendt, acting Executor of the estate of Sarah Sullivan, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Duncan, Executor of the estate of H. W. Wendt, deceased, acting Executor of the estate of Aaron Sullivan, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Dougherty, Administrator of the estate of John Dougherty, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Sterrett, Administrator of the estate of David Frew, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Sarah B. Fetterman sole Executrix of the estate, and Testamentary Guardian for the minor children of W. W. Fetterman, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

GUARDIAN ACCOUNTS.

The Account of George Watson, Esq., Guardian of the estate of William Glenn, minor child of Nathaniel Glenn, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of George Watson, Esq., Guardian for the Estate of Margaret Johnston, minor child of John Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A supplementary account of Nathaniel Holmes, Guardian of the minor children of James Verner, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A supplementary and final account of Samuel Bigham and Henry McCullough, Guardians for the minor children of David McHenry, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of John McMasters, Guardian for the minor children of Thomas Chalfant, late of Plum township, deceased.

P. A. MADEIRA, Register.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, '44—d1&w4t.

DOCTOR EDMUND LANDIS'

PATENT DOUBLE SPRING TRUSS,

For the Melioration and Cure of Hernia.

HUMANITY is deeply indebted to the ingenuity and perseverance of Dr. Edmund Landis, a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a valuable improvement in the construction of the Truss for the melioration of Hernia or Rupture, which, after being carefully tested by application to a number of patients, has never failed to give relief, and in most cases has proved successful in effecting a permanent cure.

This improved Truss has been submitted to the most eminent members of the medical profession, who, after fair trial and examination, have concurred in pronouncing it an important discovery, particularly as it admits of perfect adjustment to the seat of the complaint, and of bearing with certainty upon the point where the pressure is required, without admitting of a chance of change or of shifting by any action of the muscles, hip or body,—the outer spring, which is very elastic, only giving, by which arrangement every movement is accommodated.

The suffering and imminent danger to life consequent upon that most distressing of all complaints, *Strangulated Hernia*, need never be apprehended by persons who wear this improved Truss, and the patient may cherish a confident hope, that in consequence of the intestine or omentum never being permitted to protrude in the slightest degree, that the distended ring or opening will gradually contract, and a permanent cure be effected, when the Truss may be dispensed with altogether.

This Truss may be very properly termed, Dr. LANDIS' COMPOUND SPRING TRUSS; the springs being 2 in number, the inner and the outer, the latter lying over the former. The exterior spring is three times the length of the interior, upon the end of the latter the compress or eliptical pad or block is fastened, which rests upon the affected part. There is a small adjusting screw, which passes through the outer spring, immediately over the pad or block, and is formed to bear upon any part of the block, so that the pressure can be made to act immediately upon or over the rupture with the degree of force or weight which the case may require.—The whole apparatus is so adjusted as to fit any peculiarity of form, at the same time so flexible as to occasion neither inconvenience or uneasiness to the wearer, while following his usual avocations.

The following distinguished members of the Medical profession have borne ample and unqualified testimony to the palliative and curative value and importance of Dr. Landis' discovery: Geo. B. Kerfoot, M. D. and John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster; Geo. M'Clealland, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania and Jefferson College, and Samuel M'Clelland, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the same college; Samuel Martin, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College, &c.; James M'Clintock, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Vermont College, &c.; John Wiltbank, M. D., and W. B. Grant, M. D., Professors in the Pennsylvania College; Henry G. Patterson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College; to which we add with pleasure the respectable names of S. Snyder, M. D., J. K. Neff, M. D., C. L. Baker, M. D., and Henry Carpenter, M. D., of Lancaster.

H. H. McCULLOUGH having purchased the patent right for making and vending the above TRUSS, is prepared to furnish them to all who may be afflicted with that disease. He is also prepared to fill all orders from Physicians and Druggists, and solicits their patronage. He will attend to applying the instrument; believing it to be superior to anything of the kind ever invented. He has put the price so low that it is within the reach of all. The testimonials of the eminent Physicians, whose names are above appended, are deemed sufficient recommendations.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

Cor. Fourth & Wood streets, Pitts'gh.

Pitts'gh, Feb. 16, 1844.—d&wly.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

ANTI-BILLIOUS AND FAMILY PILLS.

THIS Cathartic compound combines smallness of bulk with efficiency, and comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the biliary organs, is extremely valuable in this country, in which billious fevers and other complaints attended with congestion of the liver, so much abound. They have now stood the test of 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a safe and valuable remedy, in Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomitings, Colds, and all complaints of an inflammatory character. The complete and universal satisfaction which has been given by these pills to all who have once used them, renders the publishing of the numerous certificates in their favor unnecessary. To prevent counterfeiting, they are now put up in a red zylographic wrapper.

Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills; and " 12½ " " " " 12 "

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

Feb. 23. Corner Sixth & Wood sts.

BROUGH.

WANTED—Information of the family of Mr. HEPPEL BROUGH, Civil Engineer and Butider, who left Newcastle upon Tyne, England, about the end of 1798, or beginning of 1800. Any information of the family will be thankfully received, if left at the Chronicle Office, Pittsburgh—or by addressing a letter to Mr. W. F. Brough, 304, Broadway, New York.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—w6t.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS. For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

M. E GOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,

WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post-paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 30.—d&w.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark

August 11, 1843.—wly.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,

64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S.

PNEUMONIC, OR COUGH BALSAM.

THIS preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of blood, and other Pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine and are prepared to show certificates of indisputable authority of its value.

The ingredients of which the Balsam is composed are selected and compounded with the most scrupulous exactitude and care, and are, singly, of great benefit in pulmonary complaints; and the proprietors feel assured that if it receives a fair trial, it will be the means of alleviating a vast amount of suffering, and may relieve many a slight cough, which, if neglected and permitted to run on, might and in confirmed consumption; whereas a timely use of this Balsam, with proper precautions in avoiding exposure to damp atmosphere, and keeping the feet dry, may prolong their existence.

Prepared and sold by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Feb. 14. Corner Sixth and Wood sts

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Tickling Sensation of the Throat, Whooping Cough &c., &c; pronounced to be the pleasantest and most efficacious remedy now in use.

Read the following statement from a gentleman known to a large number of the inhabitants of the two cities, concerning

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir:—Having been more or less troubled with a perplexing Cough for several winters past, which deprived me of comfort by day, and rest by night, I resorted to many remedies, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant among them, without experiencing the desired effect. At length I purchased of J. Mitchel, Druggist, Allegheny city, a bottle of your Imperial Cough Syrup, which relieved me, and enabled me to rest comfortably at night.

I have taken a number of bottles of it since, and the same good result continues to be produced.

Allegheny city, Dec. 12, 1843. JAMES COLE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.—We have used this medicine in our family, and in our opinion it is one of the best preparations for coughs, colds, &c. which has ever been offered to the public. At this season of the year we would recommend to every family to keep a bottle of it in their houses ready for use, as occasion may require. We give this as a matter of advice from our actual experience of the good qualities of the medicine, and do not wish our readers to consider what we say, simply in the light of a recommendation made without any particular knowledge of the artice of which we speak.—[Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,

(Successor to Shunn & Sellers,)

No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city; S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa, D. N. ROBINSON, Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh. Feb. 1.

Preserved my Life

THE following testimony has been voluntarily offered to the agent of Dr. JAYNES, of the valuable effects of the use of his Vermifuge and Expectorant, by Mr. JOHN KNOX, a well known and highly respectable Book and Job Printer, of this city. The facts he states can be generally testified to by several respectable physicians, besides various inhabitants of the city, conversant with Mr. KNOX's family.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1843.

Mr. A. JAYNES—Sir:—Justice to Dr. D. Jaynes' Medicines compels me to make you the following statement, respecting a child of mine who suffered very much from an affection of the lungs or chest.

In the fall of 1839, my daughter, 6 years old, took sick with a violent cold, which grew worse